THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

VOL. V NO. 72 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150° Rs. 7-9-0 per case.

Unicorn 125° Rs. 7-2-0 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

TAILORS.

VULLEY & SONS,

(Late Partners of Vulley Hoosein & Co.)

SHIRTS & BREECHES MAKERS.

Dealers in Cutlery, Hosiery & General Fancy Goods.

Inspection most respectfully invited.

Holland House,
Next to Hotel Majestic.

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KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser's

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nawera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,60

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Peking	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. T. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

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SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

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CHOICE MOGLAI DISHES
At Moderate Charges.

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Opposite Empire Cinematograph.

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HOT MEALS AND PROMPT SERVICE.

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SPECIAL FOR ARMY AND NAVY

HOT MEALS UP TO MIDNIGHT.

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ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
MATHERAN.
HIGHEST POSITION—BEST VIEW.
Deserves its Royal name.
GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAWK HALL"—MATHERAN.

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CONFECTIONERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS.

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EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.
BEST CUISINE.
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HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 3 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

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Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.

It occupies best situation and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.

Blocks also reserved for European visitors.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

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Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75.

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EMPIRE RESTAURANT.

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HOT MEALS AT ANY TIME.

MOST GRATIFYING !

Dunlop: "Really, it is most gratifying. Everything you have just said about these tyres of yours only confirms the evidence I've gathered in person and by letter all along the Front. How do I sum it all up? Well, in this way I think. That the abnormal stress of active service conditions has demonstrated the wide margin of superiority Dunlops possess over other tyres."

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RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England)
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Colombo.

Trade Mark

SEE THAT YOU GET

THE WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE.

(Only a few reasons why preferred so popular).
It is far superior to any stove with wick.
No soot or smell because it is wickless.
Most economical because it has no wick.
Takes any grade of kerosine oil and produces a powerful blue flame.
No pump and hence the safest.
Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical perfection.
With one, two or three burners.
Prices from Rs. 14 to Rs. 58 only.
Baking Ovens to suit all sizes available.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,
50, CRURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

Supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

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MANUFACTURING Co.
Near Gas Work Parel BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL Firm of OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

EST. 1890.

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Ours is the ONLY FIRM that give the purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Professions Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g. **KRYPTOK,** and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERO-CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white Lenses.

"LU-LU" EYE DROP
A safe cure for sore inflamed, weak eyes, granulated lids, corneal ulcers, etc.

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Full Jewelled, Lever;
Sterling Silver Rs. 30
Ditto with Radium Dial, Rs. 35
Catalogue on application.

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HORNBY ROAD,
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All kinds of **MARBLE AND TILES**
MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.

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The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube.
Agents Wanted:
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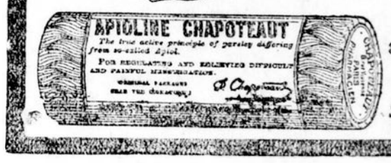

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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
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TO
Pains, Sprains & Strains
IS
AMRUTANJAN
THE PROMPTEST PAIN CURE
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"
"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

Nickel Case with fine English Leather		Rs. 20 & 25
0,935 Silver	" " "	30 & 35
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" 18 ct.	" " " " " " "	" 100

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Radium Dial costs Rs. 5 Extra.

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Also can be had from all respectable Watch Dealers in India and Burma.

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SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let." and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .....Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country .....Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Popaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO M A I L MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants and luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona. Write to

FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co.,
POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

INSURANCE.

AGENCY OFFERED—by a well established Life Insurance Company (British) in all large towns of the Bombay Pres., Sind, Central Provinces and Berar on liberal terms, also WANTED active and influential CANVASSERS for their local Office. Only well experienced hands need apply to Box No. 663, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7461

WANTED by a well established Insurance Company in Punjab from 1st April 1917, a CASHIER on Rs. 250 per mensem. CASH SECURITY Rs. 25,000. Interest on investment 6 per cent. besides pay. Apply to Box No. 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7514

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 Exams., at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 678

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION.—The EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL beg to announce that JUNIOR & SENIOR Cambridge Classes will begin work soon. Students passing this Exam. can immediately join Colleges. Time:—Convenient to all. ADMISSION:—Open to Private as well as School Students of any Standard. Those desirous of joining the Classes are requested to apply sharp to the Principal, at 259-261, Hornby Road Opp. Cox & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Immediately 4 CHORUS Ladies for the Bandman Musical Comedy Company. Apply to Mr. WOLSELEY CHARLES at EXCELSIOR THEATRE between 10 a.m. and 1 noon or after 9 p.m. 7494

WANTED.—A KARKOON, knowing Modi, Marathi, moderate English survey and revenue works. Please apply with certificates to the LAND MANAGER to Sir Ratan Tata, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 7456

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivje Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

REQUIRED—A MILITARY SECRETARY for His Highness' Personal Staff. Salary up to Rs. 700, according to qualifications. Must be a Rajput of pure caste.

Applications must be accompanied with photograph, which should be sent before 31st March, to the

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. Shri Sewai Maharaj Shiromani
Deo of Alwar (Rajputana).
7334

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SOON A EUROPEAN GOVERNESS in a Native State in Kathiawar. A trained nurse will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7498

WANTED—A HANDSOME LADY COMPANION of literary tastes by one fond of literary pursuits and possessing good income. Correspondence private. Apply Box No. 670 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7501

WANTED—Immediately for office of a Mercantile Firm in Bombay a retired Secretarial or any Military Administrative Department man. Starting pay Rs. 100 or 150 according to qualifications. Apply stating age, Nationality and past experience enclosing copies of testimonials, to Box No. 675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7516

WANTED—Immediately retired MUNICIPAL SERVANT possessing knowledge of the Assessment Department for a post of collecting rents and looking after estates in Bombay. Security of Rs. 500 will be required; starting pay Rs. 50. Apply stating age, caste and past experience and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 674, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7515

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

BANDMASTER (Portuguese) smart, having long experience and good testimonials, open for an engagement. Maharaja's State Band preferred. Write to Box No. 672, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7505

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches etc., perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 895

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "an excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 883

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.

Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE RED CROSS matinee organised by the SALLE FRANCAISE will take place at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.

FOR SALE

GRAND ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE of BOOKS—Now going on. B. S. VAIDYA and CO., Booksellers, First Floor, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 7415

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 400 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

JUST ARRIVED—50 H.-P. RENAULT chassis six cylinders, 1915 model self starter. Will take any hill on top. Inspection and offers invited. Write to Box No. 666, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7469

20 H.-P. SIDDLEY DEASY seven seater touring car electric lights, speedometer watch. Owner going abroad. Done five thousand miles. Write to Box No. 665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7468

FOR SALE—ROVER CAR, Newly painted and in perfect running order, four-seater, the property of His Excellency The Governor of Bombay. Price Rs. 9,000. Apply to:—

MILITARY SECRETARY,
Government House,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1408.
7490

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Brief	Rs. 200,
Remington No. 8 Two-color Fine	100
Remington No. 7 Rs. 85, two-colour	95
Empire No. 1, Portable, L. Case, Visible	85
Yost A Visible Foolscap	85
Densmore No. 5 with Back Spacer	85
Oliver No. 3 Rebuilt Brief Size	150
Oliver No. 5 Rebuilt Foolscap Size	160
Chicago Portable Foolscap	50
Williams No. 4 Foolscap	50
Victor No. 3 Brief B. S. D/C Decimal Tab	130

Adding Machines, Pencil Sharpeners, Typewriter and Office Supplies. Typecopying work. Repairs to Typewriters. The Trade supplied.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate St.,
Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertypo".

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick No. 7, Visible, Portable	
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable, L. Case	90
Remington No. 7, Rs. 75, 2 Colours, Fine	110
Remington No. 7, Slightly Used	170
Underwood No. 3, Brief Visible	135
Yost No. A, Visible, Rs. 125, No. 20, Latest	200
Oliver No. 3, Rebuilt, Rs. 140, Brief	155
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Rs. 185, Brief	200
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 200, Brief	210
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, New	240
Mercedes, Visible, Shop Soiled	250
Erika, (Same as Bijou), Folding, L. Case	150

New Typewriters, Accessories, Repairs, Exchs.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—15 Seater FIAT MOTOR CAR. Apply sharp BOMANJI SHAIYAR, 145, Chera Bazar. 7513

FOR SALE—A CHEST. ARAB GELD, good in condition broken to saddle and harness. Apply
7503 WELLINGTON MEWS.

FOR SALE.—Three ELECTRIC DYNAMOS in complete working order. (1) 105 volts and 160 Empeirs, (2) 105 volts 200 Empeirs, (3) 100 volts 124 Empeirs. Apply P. B. MEHTA, Arab Lane, Grant Road. 7500

FOR SALE—One CHARRON CAR and one OVERLAND CAR 85 Model. Both in good running order. For particulars call at their works of

H. K. MITRA,
Automobile and Electrical Engineer,
Sir Mangaldas Gardens,
7502 Lamington Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY LOCKS and PADLOCKS of best quality in use by several Indian railways turned out at the Pioneer Lockworks, under expert European supervision in varying sizes 1¼in. to 3in. of Galvanized and Japanned iron and brass metals. Prices from Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 4-4 each.

R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO LET—At LONAVLA, two furnished bungalows for season. Apply KHIMJEE ASAR VIRJI, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 7491

DEOLALI, "CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO LET—For the hot weather at DUMAS, a nicely situated upper storied bungalow with 4 bedrooms. Furnished. Rs. 450 (3½ months.) Apply B. K. RAO, c/o Post Master, Dumas, Via Surat. 7474

TO BE LET.—In MATHERAN BOMBAY VIEW, a fine airy storeyed bungalow, well furnished, one of the best in Matheran. Apply for rent and particulars to Mr. GIDWANI, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. 7443.

TO LET—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," "A", "B" and "C" bungalows completely furnished. Rent Rs. 125 per month each. Apply PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, Daruwala Building, Balaram Street. 7275

TO LET—At KHANDALA, READYMONEY LODGE, a well furnished bungalow with a drawing and dining room and 3 large bed rooms with bath rooms attached and copious verandah. Apply K. P. DAVAR, L.C.E., 3, Church Gate Street, Fort. 7499

TO LET.—(For immediate possession) a well ventilated and bluestone paved GODOWN in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BALLARD PIER, 75x32x18. Rare opportunity for Shipping Agents etc. Apply to Box No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7504.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

EVERY PERSON registered in the Town and Island of Bombay or in the Island of Salsette (excluding Thana District) who has been registered under Ordinance 1 of 1917 as having attained the age of 18 years and having not attained the age of 41 years on 1st February 1917, and who has not applied for exemption from registration or whose application for exemption from registration has been rejected, is required to present himself for medical examination at one or other of the following centres in Bombay on or after March 24, 1917 and before March 31, 1917, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 a.m., or between the hours of 6 p.m., and 8 p.m.

CUMBALA WAR HOSPITAL, main entrance.
GERARD FREEMAN THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL entrance in west wing.
VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL, main entrance.
MARINE LINES WAR HOSPITAL entrance opposite Indian Infantry Quarter Guard.
ALEXANDRA WAR HOSPITAL, No. 2 shed, top of north staircase.

This notice does not apply to those Volunteers employees of the B. B. & C. I. Rly, the G. I. P. Rly. the Port Trust, and the Customs who have already received, or who will receive, special instructions regarding their medical examination nor does this notice apply to men attached to the Mercantile Marine.

(Sd.) W. KNIGHT,
Brigadier-General
Commanding Bombay Brigade.
Bombay, 20th March, 1917.
7486

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE AT ANDHERI—An upper storied Pucca built Bungalow containing six rooms (with bath rooms) and verandha. Detached kitchen and outhouses. Sweet water well. Wadia Khote's Inamiland, 1,985 sq. yds. Good garden with graft mango trees. The house fetches good rent.

Conveniently situated near Marzbanabad, within seven minutes walk of Railway Station Apply to—

Mr. N. P. BHARUCHA.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort. 7339

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.

All charges must be paid before delivery.

Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
828 Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

EVERY PERSON REGISTERED in West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sholapur Bijapur Belgaum, Dharwar, Karwar and Ratnagiri Districts, who has been registered under Ordinance 1 of 1917 as having attained the age of 18 years and having not attained the age of 41 years on 1st February 1917, and who has not applied for exemption from registration or whose application for exemption has been rejected, is required to present himself for medical examination at one or other of the following centres at the times and dates noted below:—

Centre.	Place.	Dates.	Times.	Places from which registered persons are expected.
Poona ..	Poona Volunteer Rifles Headquarters.	March 28th and 29th	10 a.m., to 2 p.m.	Poona, Bijapur, Sholapur.
Kirkee ..	Stn. Hospital.	ditto.	ditto.	Kirkee, Lonavla.
Ahmednagar ..	Stn. Hospital	ditto.	ditto.	Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West. Khandesh.
Belgaum ..	Stn. Hospital	ditto.	ditto.	Belgaum, Satara, Ratnagiri, Karwar.
Dharwar ..	Civil Hospital	26th and 27th.	11 a.m.	Dharwar.
Mahableshwar	Civil Hospital.	Any date.	9 to 11 a.m.	Satara.

If persons from other districts than those given for each centre find it more convenient to attend other centres, they may do so, and approving officers will examine them.

Application for travelling expenses incurred in travelling to and from the place of examination should be forwarded to this office.

This notice does not apply to Volunteer members of the M. & S. M. Railway, who have already received, or will receive, special instructions regarding their medical examination.

(Sd.) N. FOWLER,
Brigadier-General,
Commanding, VIth (Poona) Divisional Area.
POONA, 22nd March, 1917.

LOST.

SWAN MILLS LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 209 of my one share in the above Company is either lost or misplaced. The Public are warned against dealing with it.

ULLAL RAGHAVENDRA RAO.
7506

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the 136 up local will be cancelled on the 30th March, 1917, and will not run between Kalyan and Thana; it will pick up its usual running from Thana on that date. This train will continue to run to its usual timings from the 31st March 1917.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

THE AKOLA & MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING MANUFACTURING CO., LD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the meeting of the Shareholders held today, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share for the year ended 31st December 1916 has been declared payable on and after the 16th April 1917, in the Company's registered office, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company upto the evening of 12th March 1917.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of Share Certificates at the Company's office in Canada Building, (entrance from Home Street) Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March 1917. 7509

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Coy. Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; and to confirm appointment made since the date of last meeting.

To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd March to 4th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1917. 7511

NOTICE OF RETIREMENT OF A PARTNER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretobefore subsisting between HAFIZ KHANBHOY MOOLA ABDULALLY, ABDUL HOOSEIN HEPTULLABHOY, ABEDIN HEPTULLABHOY, MOSHINBHAI HEPTULLABHOY, ALIMAHOMED HEPTULLABHOY and JAFFER HOOSEIN ESSOOFALLY, who carried on business at Bombay, Behrin, Basra and Surat under the style and firm of HAFIZ KHANBHOY MOOLA ABDULALI has been cissolved as from the 3rd day of February 1917 so far as concerns the said JAFFER HOOSEIN ESSOOFALLY, who retires from the said Firm and the other partners will continue the firm under the same name of HAFIZ KHANBHOY MOOLA ABDULALLY. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by the partners who continue the firm as aforesaid.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

JAFFER HOOSEIN ESSOOFALLY,
ABDULHOOSSEIN HEPTULLABHOY.
FOR self and for Hafiz Khanbhoy Moola Abdulally, Allimahomed Heptoollabhoy, Abedin Heptoollabhoy and Mohshinbhoy Heptoollabhoy.
7471

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 (Rupees fifteen only) per share for the half year ended 31st December 1916 will be paid on or after the 29th March 1917 to the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd March 1917.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1917. 7512

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned have received information that one CHIMANLAL TRIBHUVANDAS SHAH, trading as K. CHIMANLAL & Co., has entered into several business transactions in the name of our firm although he had and has no connection whatsoever with our firm or any of its constituents.

Notice is hereby given that any person dealing with the said Chimanlal T. Shah in the name of our firm will do so at his own risk and liability and we are not and shall not be responsible for such transactions.

Persons who have had any such dealings are requested to send complete information regarding such transactions to us at their earliest convenience in order to enable us to proceed in the matter.

THE BRITANNIA CALICO PRINTING, COY.
Girgaon Back Road,
Ardeshir Dadi Street. 7517

CONTRACTORS AND PIECEWORKERS.

VERY LARGE BUILDINGS are being commenced for the new Acetone Factory at Nasik Road Station. Tenders are invited for the immediate construction of the buildings required.

Plans can now be seen at the office of the Assistant Engineer in charge at Nasik Road Station or at the Executive Engineer's Office at Nasik. Arrangements have been made for the supply of all mortar to each building Departmentally from Engine driven mortar mills. Collection of khandkies, headers rubble, etc. is in progress at different quarries near the railway line. A Railway siding has been constructed on to the Factory ground. Temporary huts have been erected for housing imported labour. The tenders are required for labour of constructing masonry work only, including dressing of stones, but excluding watering. Contractors and piece-workers who desire may also arrange for their own stone materials and will be paid at the same rates for these as now being given to those already employed on this work. Full particulars can be had on personal application at Nasik. The tenders, which will be on K-2 form, are required to be in by the 4th of April at latest.

The work given out will be according to the amount of labour brought by each contractor whose men can be kept fully occupied as the work is large and most urgent. Scaffolding materials will be supplied on the work.

HENRY J. M. COUSENS, B.Sc.,
Executive Engineer, Nasik Dist.
Nasik, 21-3-17. 7507

TO BE LET & FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Together or separately, the following furnished Properties:—

ASHLEY HOUSE—Civil Lines, Poona consisting of a Bungalow lately renovated and extensive grounds of over 12 acres. Beautifully furnished with rich and rare carved blackwood furniture.

VILLA RACHEL.—Adjoining the above consisting of a ground floor and upper storeyed building furnished in modern style principally by Benjamin, and a garden of about 1½ acres.

GLEN OGLE.—Mahableshwar. FOR SALE. Fine Bungalow on Sassoon Road, Mahableshwar, with seven acres ground, fully furnished.

For particulars apply,

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
6905 2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CROFT MODY & Co., of Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, have ceased to be the agents of the PERFECT POTTERY Co., Ltd., JUBULPORE, C. P. and that Mr. ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI SUBEDAR, Dubash and Government contractor 327, Hornby Road, has been appointed SOLE AGENT of the company for the Bombay Presidency.

By order of the Board of Directors.
7473

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Estate of Allibhoy Cassambhoy Gangji, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant an Exchange Broker deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Allibhoy Cassambhoy Gangji deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 15th day of October, 1916, are hereby required to send in their claims to Mr. Yusuf Allibhoy one of the sons and the sole acting Executor of the estate of the said deceased at the office of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas his attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 23rd day of March 1917.

JAMSHEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Executor
Mr. Yusuf Allibhoy.
7518 5, Bell Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SUKHARAM VISHRAM KIR having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land situate at Sandhurst Road in the City and Island and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,284 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Collector under New Survey No. 7391, and by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 1643 and Street No. 183 and bounded on the North by Plot No. 27 belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the East by a proposed forty feet Road, on the South partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by Sandhurst Road and on the west by private property of Tara Heera Naikin.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1917.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
7510 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAHIMTOOLA ABDUL RAHIM and ABDULLA ABDUL RAHIM, the surviving Executors and Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Haji Haroon Sidick have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten and six-tenths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3208 Street No. 66-68 and bounded on the North by the Sweeper's passage on the South by said Old Nagpada Cross Lane on the East by the Sweepers' passage and on the West by the property of Hanifabai widow of Haji Osman Haji Noor Mahomed and bearing New Survey No. 3084 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 23rd day of March 1917.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
7520. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KASHINATH LAXMAN GOVAND, of Bombay Agri Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our clients Messrs. ARDESHIR BOMANJEE DUBASH and DARABSHA BOMANJEE DUBASH. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka vacant hilly land or ground situate lying and being at Dhakti or Small Shree without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,178½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, 202, etc. New Nos. 15108, etc., Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 2C/2294 and bounded on the East and South by the property off the purchasers, on the West by the public passage leading to Wadala and on the North by the property of Pandu Laxman Gawand which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under F Ward No. 2362 Street No. 1056 and were formerly and are now in the possession of the vendor.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
7484 Purchasers Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENTS Messrs. KHIMJI and KANTHARIA understand that the Netra Manganese Company, Limited, propose to sell their Netra Manganese Mines situate in the Government Forest Sonawani range in the village of Netra in the District of Balaghat in the Central Provinces in India, as also the incline and the Tramway connected therewith.

We are instructed to give notice to all concerned that the incline is claimed by our clients as their absolute property and that by virtue of an Agreement entered into between our clients and the Company on the 24th of June 1916 our clients claim a lien on the Ore extracted from the said Mine in respect of monies lent and advanced by them to the Company and that by a Deed of Mortgage the Tramways from the foot of the Hill to the Katanjheri Railway Siding on the Bengal Nagpur Railway situate in the District of Balaghat as well as the land occupied by the tramway and all accessories belonging thereto were mortgaged to our clients to secure certain advances made by them to the Company and that irrespective of the said mortgage and independently thereof by virtue of another Agreement entered into between the Company and our clients prior to the date of the said Mortgage the time stipulated for repayment of the moneys so advanced and secured having expired our clients are entitled to immediate possession of the said land tramways and all accessories belonging thereto and our clients are taking steps to enforce their rights and to take possession of the said property.

All persons concerned are hereby notified that if they seek to purchase or otherwise deal with the said property or any part thereof to the prejudice of our clients' rights they will do so at their own risk and on their own responsibility and our clients will not recognise any claims or in derogation of their rights.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1917.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors.

7508
Old Secretariat,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Company, and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company Goods Depot, at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, such as bags of cotton seed, bags of jawari bags of wheat, bags of ground nut seeds, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of rapeseed, bags of castorseed, bags of gram, bags of mohoa flowers, bags of tilly bags of betelnuts, bags of barley, bags of masur, bags of oorid, bags of toor dall, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of bark bundles of cotton bundles of hemp loose, bundles of jogri, bundles of wooden pipes, empty gas cylinder, empty w. casks, bags of salt, bag s of dry chillies, bundles of oodbatte, iron bars, flat loose, iron loose pipes, iron cot body, iron rail, bundles of iron articles, large number of bags of sweepings, etc., etc.

Re: Badura to Wadi Bunder Invoice 128 RR. 157-80 of 4-9-16. 1 case bolts and nuts.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD RICH FURNITURE, PIECE GOODS Etc.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, very rich office and household furniture including rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, rich almyrahs, cloth and hanging almyrahs, marble top round tables, Revolving book case, dressing tables and chest of drawers, leather lined sofa, reclining back sofa, Iron cots, leather and cane easy chairs, office writing tables of various designs, Lady's writing tables, Cane arm and armless office chairs, Birch wood seated American chairs, revolving office chairs, Casmere make folding teapoys, book stands, marble top square teapoys, filters, vases, Iron craddle, Bent wood chairs, marble top washing table, Phonograph, Records, clocks and watches Etc., Etc.

By order of an office concerned.

Writing tables, English copying press, weighing scales, easychairs, etc.

By order of an office.

1 Bale Vesting cloth fancy design 40 pieces.
1 Bale Lungi cloth 30 pieces.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1917.

G. W. Reynold's Novels.

Bold Type Edition

Mysteries of the Court of London in 17 volumes	10-0-0
Mysteries of London in 13 volumes	7-0-0
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter 4 vols.	3-0-0
Bronze Statue in 4 vols...	3-0-0
Beauty & Pleasure in 9 vols	5-0-0
Robert Macaire in 2 vols...	1-0-0
Soldier's Wife in 2 vols. ..	1-4-0
Seamstress complete ..	1-0-0

Postage extra.

Apply to:—
THE MANAGER.
Coronation Book Depot,
MADRAS

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.

ON VIEW.

A rare opportunity to rich gentlemen to secure high class and very rich household furniture, guaranteed real old chinaware collected with great difficulty by Mr. Vernon, English made drawing room, rich silk tapestry lined set (inlaid), English brass bedstead, large blackwood carved looking glass with 2 elephants, sweet-toned cottage piano English silver-mounted Hall-marked tea and coffee sets, fruit knives, rich electro plated wares by Elkington and Barton, rich English glassware, crockeryware, enamel bath tub, etc., etc.

Under instructions from C. Vernon, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th day of March 1917, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), sharp at the Wellington House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable rich handsome artistic high class household furniture consisting of large telescopic dining table, handsome dining chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, English-made drawing room rich pattern handsome spring cushioned inlaid suite lined with rich silk tapestry, drawing centre table, teakwood single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers clothes and gown, hanging presses, ward robes, side boards with mirror back, handsome teakwood and blackwood corner stands, teapoys, hat stands, marble top tables, dressing and writing tables, carved chiffoniers, jardiniers, palmstands, selected artistic Japanese cabinets, wall brackets, large blackwood carved, looking glass with 2 elephants, hassock, carved easels, blackwood carved chairs, book case, large teakwood screen, English brass bedstead sweet-toned cottage piano rich brass hall standing lamps, table lamps, books, novels, toilet sets, wooden bath tub, wash hand tables, large collection of very old chinaware, collected with great difficulty, very rare and old pieces of satsumaware, large china dishes wall plates and jars, rich paintings, artistic pictures, photo frames, china flower stands, rich ornaments, glass bead door chicks, bronze figures, flower pots, rich Persian carpets, English silver-mounted Hall marked tea and coffee sets, fruit knives, electro plated wares by Elkington and Barton, ice box, rich English glassware, crockery ware, enamel bath tub, etc., etc.

The property of C. Vernon, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The intending collectors of the abovenamed pieces are earnestly requested to view the said pieces as they are of very rare and choice selection.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th day of March, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved specially made to order, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cup boards, chairs, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

1 Pianola with its music rolls.
2 Cinematograph machines in good order.

By order of Bai Sitabai, widow and Executrix of the late Mr. Dinanath V. Devoolker

The following belonging to the said deceased:—

Panel door cupboards, writing tables, chairs, mirror door almiras, benches, pigeon hole cupboard, clocks, lamps, scale, copying press, English safe, curtain frames, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Lakhmidas Tilumal, an Insolvent:—

Glass door cupboards, Mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, writing tables, chairs, clock, picture frames, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

The property of an European gentleman:—

1 handsome victoria by Stephens in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 13TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

H. C. Suit No. 715 of 1913.

Mahomed Nazirkhan bin Azimkhan...Plaintiff.

v/s

Aga Mirza Mahomed Hussein and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated the 10th day of October, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 28th day of March 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground a portion whereof admeasuring about 79/4/9 square yards is of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure and the remaining portion whereof admeasuring about 65/6/9 square yards is of the Leasehold tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the southern side of the 13th Kamatipura Street outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue partly under Old No. 4528, New No. 10995 Old Survey No. 4066, New Survey No. 6562 and partly under Old No. 50, New No. 16058 and New Survey No. 6562 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "E" Ward No. 2090 and Street Nos. 138, 140, 142 and 144 and bounded on the South by a sweeper's passage on the North by the said Kamatipura 13th Street, on the East by the house of Shivoo Dharmaji and on the East by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the said Receiver, at their Office in Church Gate Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1917.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-night Last Night at 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN and WOLSELEY CHARLES present the

"BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY"

IN

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

A Musical Comedy Revue in 2 Acts.

Next Monday at 9-30. Next Monday at 9-30.

For the first time in the East

MAURICE E. BANDMAN and WOLSELEY CHARLES present the BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

IN

"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET"

A vivacious Musical Comedy in 2 acts.

Written by Owen Hall. Music by Ivan Caryll. Lyrics by Paul Rubens.
Produced by Harry Hall. *(From the London Hippodrome.)*

PLANS AT ROSE & Co. from 10 to 1 p. m. to-day
After that at EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, MATINEE AT 6 P. M.

A MUSICAL COMEDY in 2 Acts — "THE REDHEADS"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Every Evening at 6-30 To-morrow Sunday at 9-45

AND

DROP IN EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

SEE

A Programme of Infinite Jest and Variety

NICK WINTER AND THE KIDNAPPERS

A Drama not to be taken seriously

WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD
A Chaplin Skit.

"THE TENACIOUS LOVER" (Comedy)

"ROSTER RABID RABBIT HUNT"
Instruction with amusement.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES For Cinema Recreation BEFORE DINNER.

OLYMPIA SHOWS

THIS WEEK

CHARLES DE LARUE CRIME INVESTIGATOR

Detective Serial

"THE VAMPIRES"

Series III.

"THE MAN OF POISONS"

Full of Clever, Daring, Extraordinary Incidents.

ALSO THE SERIES OF

"THE GRIP OF EVIL."

WORTH SEEING.

TIME Matinee to-day at 5-15 p.m. S. T.
" to-morrow 3-30. Extra Show 5-15 p. m.
Nightly 3 shows Commencing at 7 : 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

For Sale—American trusses length 52 feet ; and one Pianola player, good condition. See the Proprietor.

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 1266.

Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FILM COMPANY LTD. OF LONDON

Producers and Distributors of

Most Successful Motion-Pictures in the World

Give the People what they want.

Wonderful Plays, Thrilling Serials, Hilarious Comedies.

Original Advertising Accessories

Highest quality, Greatest variety, Largest quantity.

NEW ADDITIONS EVERY WEEK.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.

Universal Film Manufacturing Coy.

EXCLUSIVE HIRING AGENCY.

Taj Building, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THREE ENTIRELY NEW THUNDERING EPISODES
from the

GIRL from 'FRISCO

THE AMAZING HEROIC DEEDS
of the

PRETTY GIRL

will simply thrill and astound you.

Also the

INDIAN MAGICIAN IN AMERICA

presents many exciting scenes.

Do you know that the

GIRL from 'FRISCO

is now recognised as a

SERIAL MASTERPIECE

by the Cinema loving public?

DON'T—DON'T MISS THIS TREAT!

TIME AND HALF PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

PRIZE SHOWS AT 3-30 and 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST END CINEMA

THE PEOPLE'S PICTURE PALACE.

Tel. No. 3400. New Churny Road.

ELDORADO!!

ELDORADO!!

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Two minutes' walk from Grant Road, Tardeo and Foras Road Tram junctions.

TO-DAY GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Including the Great Serial The CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY.

CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY

The greatest of them all—The Crushing Super Serial, *45,000 ft.*

The most Stirring Episode now commences.

Come and see the daring and likable Hero : Maurice Castello.

Come and see Vanya Tosca, the best Screen Actress.

From To-day a delirous excitement from start to finish.

Here is the brief synopsis of the Episodes commencing Saturday.

THE FIGURE IN BLACK.

Satisfied in his mind that Robert Clayton is guilty of the murder of Trexton Lambert, the detective places him under arrest. Stanley objects. The note which Clayton wrote admitting his guilt is discovered on the table. Clayton denies writing it. Stanley is convinced of his friend's innocence. The detective is in doubt and insists upon arresting Clayton.

In the meantime Parrish calls on Doctor Montrose. Doctor Montrose being out, Florence meets Parrish and tells him that the murder has been committed and that she has seen it. Her story is interrupted by the arrival of Doctor Montrose. As Parrish steps out to meet the Doctor a mysterious arm reaches out from beween the folds of the draperies, grabs him by the throat and drags him in.

Upstairs in the laboratory, Doctor Montrose notices that the secret of panel leading to an adjoining room is open. Looking in he sees Vanya and her Pierre. Tanner is putting the mask on Pierre. Realising that this is his opportunity to destroy Pierre, the Doctor puts into the drug a swift poison and when the masked figure comes into the room, the Doctor gives him the mixture. Tanner comes in and interferes. When they tear off the mask the Doctor receives a shock of his life.

In the meantime Stanley notifies Florence by telephone of Clayton's arrest. Florence says Clayton is innocent and at the behest of Stanley she agrees to come to the studio to point out the clues which she believes disprove Clayton's guilt. In the Crimson Stain Den, Pierre and his followers declare that Florence must be put out of the way because she knows too much. Pierre assigns the masked figure and another henchman whom he asks to do the work. The two masked figures go to Clayton's studio to await Florence's arrival.

In the studio, Stanley sees two masked figures open the skylight and enter it. He hides behind the portieres. One of the masked figure leaves. Stanley engages the other in a fight and is knocked down by a heavy blow on the jaw. The second masked figure joins the other in the waiting taxicab outside wherein Florence is struggling on the floor. They drive off to the Lent House. They carry Florence into the house and as they are about to strangle her they hear the purr of an engine, and an automobile filled with policemen drives up. One of the masked figures hides in a closet just as the police enter making a prisoner of the second masked figure. The noise brings Florence to her senses and excuses the masked figure of the murder of Trexton Lambert. She tells her story, and the sergeant removes the hood from the masked figure revealing—a surprise that makes them gasp with amazement.

The person says that the man who killed Trexton Lambert is in the closet. The police open the closet and the first masked figure steps out and throws a bomb on the floor which explodes. In the excitement he makes his escape in the taxicab. The police follow. The pace is so rapid that when the bend in the road is reached the masked figure cannot stop and the machine plunges into a pier and into the sea. Believing the masked figure dead the police retreat. When they are gone the masked figure emerges from the sea.

THE PHANTOM IMAGE.

Analysing the whole thing dispassionately, Harold Stanley comes to the conclusion that Vanya Tosca knows more about the CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY than she has told him. Accordingly, he goes to her apartment to question her. As she is telling her story her eyes suddenly widen and she stops as if transfixed. Puzzled, Stanley follows her gaze but sees nothing. As he bends over her to look into her expressionless eyes he is startled by Florence's voice, and, turning round quickly, he sees her smiling at him from the picture on the wall. This is the secret door to a secret passageway. Florence opens the panel and walks into the room.

Bending over Vanya, Stanley and Florence see in the pupil of her eye a faint photographic impression of Pierre La Rue, whom Florence declares to be the murderer of Stanley's father. With Florence's camera, which she has with her, Stanley photographs Vanya's eyes, and both hurry away to develop the plate.

Busily engaged in developing the plate in the private dark room of Montrose home, they do not hear footsteps outside the door. It is Pierre la Rue peeping in through the keyhole. Softly locking the door he steals away and returns with a large gas tank containing a deadly gas invented by Doctor Montrose. Inserting a rubber tube in the keyhole he proceeds to pump the gas into the room when the gas explodes Stanley rushes out of the dark room and Pierre mounts the stairs. Stanley gives chase and fires, apparently hitting Pierre in the left forearm. Clayton coming up at the moment joins Stanley while Florence goes for help. But Pierre has a good start, and reaching the roof, takes a flying leap into a tree, making good his escape.

Stanley and Clayton rush downstairs to intercept Pierre, the secret panel in the laboratory opens and Felix staggers in apparently wounded. He bathes and dresses his left forearm. In the meantime Florence has found her father and joined by Parrish, who was in the neighbourhood, they enter the house, meeting Stanley and Clayton in the hallway. Stanley explains in a few words and shows the plate with the image of Pierre in the Vanya's eyes to the Doctor, who in turn passes it to Parrish who drops it and breaks it.

For a moment a wave of anger surges over Stanley, and then quite accidentally he intercepts a meaningful look that Parrish exchanges with Felix who has come up at that moment. Stanley quickly checks his anger because he believes he has just made a discovery of tremendous value to him in his efforts to solve "THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Directing Partner of the Eldorado Italian Cinematograph has secured the exclusive right for India, Burmah and Ceylon for the Greatest Film that Itala Film Co has produced since 12 years : entitled—**MACISTE ALPINO.**

6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. Extra Matinee.

PRIZE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 5 p.m.

Prices : Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to all Classes.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHERE THE BIG FILMS ARE

To-day! To-day! To-day!

4 Performances 4

4, 6, 8 and 10 p m.

EMPIRE CINEMA

EMPIRE CINEMA

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Filmdom's Great Spectacle

A Stupendous Masterpiece

8,000 FEET LONG SHOWN COMPLETE

"JULIUS CAESAR"

"JULIUS CAESAR"

"JULIUS CAESAR"

"Julius Caesar" has no rival. As the man himself stands alone among the famous immortals of history, so does this record of his life stand alone among famous pictures. In point of ensemble and stirring spectacle even "Quo Vadis" and "Antony and Cleopatra" shrink by comparison. Any one of twenty scenes in "Caesar" will equal three of "Quo Vadis?"

OVER Rs. 3,00,000 SPENT FOR PROPERTIES

Consider that, the enormous expense of costuming 20,000 people, the building of scenery, chariots, statues, musical instruments, war implements from the Roman broad sword and catapult to the Gallic shield and helmet and ten thousand and one articles gathered from Museums, rented or made.

FEATURING

ANTONY NOVELLI

In the title role of "Caesar" Antony Novelli who endeared himself to thousands in "Quo Vadis?" and "Antony and Cleopatra," does his greatest work in "Caesar." Both physically and temperamentally fitted for the part, Novelli makes a striking, forceful, virile picture of the Great Dictator.

EMPIRE CINEMA

EMPIRE CINEMA

EMPIRE CINEMA

Note the Times: 4, 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Telephone 1882.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

A wonderful Balboa Production

BEULAH

BEULAH

BEULAH

6,000 FEET. 5 PARTS.

FEATURING

The World's Greatest Dramatic Star

HENRY B. WALTHALL

Adapted from the well known novel by

AUGUSTA J. EVANS-WILSON.

This is a wonderfully acted and elaborately staged production, telling the pathetic story of BEULAH, the daughter of the south, an orphan girl, a sad and lonely figure, her sorrows, her heroic struggles and her ultimate triumph in the love of a real man.

THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY,

PRIZE SHOWS AT 5-15.

USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

THE

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

This week

The Greatest Masterpiece ever produced.

A Pasquali Film.

"SALAMBO"

6 parts.

PRIZE MATINEES 3 AND 4-30 P.M.

AND

6-45, and 8-15 p. m.

N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address on request.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

'MATINEE.

EXCLUSIVELY IN AID OF

THE FRENCH RED CROSS.

On Monday, 26th March, at 5 p.m.

At the

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Under the Presidency of

Monsieur H. MARTIN, CONSUL for FRANCE.

The PRICE of the Tickets is Rs. 2.

SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE every day from MONDAY the 19th, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. at the SALLE FRANCAISE, 1st floor, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

The Sofas and the first three rows of Orchestra Stalls will be reserved for five tickets for each seat.

The rest of the Orchestra and the first four rows of the Dress Circle can be reserved for two tickets for each seat.

All seats remaining unreserved when doors are opened will be available to holders of one ticket (5-ticket seats excepted.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

8TH WEEK 8TH

OF

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

PRESENTING

AT 5-30 AND 9-30.

A RECORD PROGRAMME

OF

THE MOST PHENOMINAL SEASON EVER EXPERIENCED IN THE ANNALS OF

AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES IN BOMBAY.

The Beautiful

ADELLE

ADELLE

ADELLE

AT 5.30 PERFORMANCE

In her Graceful National Dances

AT 9.30 PERFORMANCE

In her thrilling Aerial Act.

LAST DAYS

OF

THE GREAT SHOW

THE SEASON POSITIVELY CLOSING

ON

WEDNESDAY NEXT,

As the Company is booked to open in Poona on Wednesday Next.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

BOX PLANS OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO THE 5.30 PERFORMANCES.

COMING NEXT WEEK.

THE GREAT NOVELTY

EVER PRESENTED ON

A BOMBAY STAGE.

MISS TENKWA

AND HER FAMOUS

JAPANESE COMPANY.

in wonderful

DANCES,

SONGS,

SKETCHES,

MAGIC,

TRICK CYCLING,

BALANCING &c.

A UNIQUE AND

COMPLETE VARIETY BILL,

TWICE DAILY—

AT 5-45 AND 9-45

Commencing next week.

FOR FULLER PARTICULARS SEE LATER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 23.

The conditions remain very unsettled over Northern India where numerous dust and thunderstorms again occurred, but the rainfall has not been heavy. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, west Punjab and Central India east, local in Lower Bengal and United Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Assam, east Rajputana, Central Provinces and Malabar. The chief amounts are:—Darjeeling one inch, Allahabad three-quarters, Agra and Mainpuri a half, Khushab, Montgomery and Jaipur a quarter, Sutna a half, Seoni and Pendra a quarter.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.868	Inchs
Temperature of Air	79.3	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.5	"
Dew Point	71.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.763	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0 0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9	"
Minimum.....do.....	74.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NE,ENE,WNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	180 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	23	m 11	33	29	5	23	m 5	12	14	10
		11	43a	29	4		5	29a	16	0
Sat.	24	0	18a	29	9	24	m 5	48	14	2
							6	11a	16	4
Sun.	25	m 0	20	29	1	25	m 6	24	14	0
		1	2a	29	7		6	52a	17	0
Mon.	26	m 0	57	28	6	26	m 7	0	14	6
		1	45a	28	11		7	32a	18	0
Tues.	27	m 1	34	27	3	27	m 7	36	15	2
		2	27a	27	11		8	12a	19	1
Wed	28	m 2	11	26	4	28	m 8	12	16	3
		3	16a	26	8		8	57a	20	3
Thur	29	m 2	48	25	2	29	m 8	50	17	5
		3	58a	26	7		9	53a	21	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 23 (Friday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 50m.
" 24 (Saturday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 50m.
" 25 (Sunday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 51m.
" 26 (Monday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 51m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 51m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 51m.
" 29 (Thursday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 52m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h. 35.0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	" "	30th	4h. 6.4m.	p.m.
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h. 18.8m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th	1h. 42.0m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Friday, the 23rd March, 1917, giving for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.11 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra has had 0.51 in., Mainpuri 0.38 in. and Allahabad 0.80 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.26 in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect in upper Sind and north Rajputana; day temperature is also below normal at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the northern half of Gujarat and of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.15 in. of rain. Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect, deficiency amounting to 23 deg. F. at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.45 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at some stations in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is also below normal at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain generally unsettled. Dust and thunderstorms have given fairly general rain in the United Provinces, local rain in the north Punjab, south Hyderabad and south Malabar and some showers in east Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

Some thunderstorms are likely in Malabar and some dust or thunderstorms in Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces and the Deccan. A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 23rd March 1917 was 30.120 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(Passion Sunday—25th March, 1917.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. Flat. Hymns—96, 200, 556, 263; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher—Lord Bishop of Bombay. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 450,495, 259; Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. and War Litany, 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura, (S. P. G.), Foras Road—7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m.; Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church Bandra Hill.—Holy Communion and Sermon Rev. H. W. Lea Wilson Palm Sunday, 1st April:—Matins and Sermon, Rev. C. B. G. Collier. Easter-Day, 8th April:—Holy Communion and Sermon, Rev. H. W. Lea Wilson.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon—Week days: 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore. Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English) 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, A cordial welcome to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church. 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev T. H. Sheriff, 5 p.m., Sunday School and Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telalgu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m. Morning Service. Subject,—"Faith as Nature"; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Subject.—"The Lamp still Burns." Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services: Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m.; Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope) Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health)—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel. Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

Church of N S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Service: Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses: 6-30 and 8 a.m.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 15th of Meher, 1283.
Mahomedan: 29th of Jamadiulawal, 1335.
Hindu: 1st Sud. of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 39m.; Sunset: 6h. 51m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round Y.M.C.A., Army Branch v. Parsi Cyclists Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhannukodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia will be closed at the G. P. O. at 2-0 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 1-0 p.m.
Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, at 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 25.

Mr. Syud Hossain's Public Lecture on "Civics and Politics," Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 27.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall.
Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. ever Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. 10-0 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	6 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	
Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)		

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 30
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday March 31st:—
Wednesday, 28th.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st and 2nd Class Tests, and P/L's and Second's examinations.
Saturday 31st.—Flag raiding. Details issued later. Uniform with staves and flags.
Remarks.—Will Patrol Leader and Second kindly report attendance on last week's parade as soon as possible.
Subscription.—For month of March still unpaid must now be paid to Senior P/L before 30th instant.
Instructions.—Will those who require private instructions in P/L's and Second Examinations please arrange with A. S. M. for suitable date.

ALFRED G. TOOX.
A. S. M. 1/C 1st Bombay Troops.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

March 23.

278. Drills and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 24th March, 1917:—
At Headquarters—Buglers, Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
279. Shooting Rules.—All members of the Corps should make themselves aquainted with shooting rules, a copy of which is posted up at Headquarters.

A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcot, at Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-45 (with admission fee).

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

AMBROLI PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the Ambroli Presbyterian Church will be held at 5 p.m. to-day, when a farewell address will be presented to Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

This class conducted under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society will meet as usual to-morrow at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

THE STUDENT'S CIRCLE.

Mr. Syud Hossain will deliver a public lecture on "Civics and Politics" to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Muslim Students' Union Hall Chowpatty. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

MARTIN'S
IODIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN'S, Chemists, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Junior Sunday Class of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will meet to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Headquarters and will be conducted by Dr. P. N. Daruwala. The Senior Sunday Class will not meet this Sunday.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Haleemabai, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Lamington Road, reports that her room was broken into during her absence at 8 p.m. on Thursday, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 744 stolen from a cupboard which was forced open.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dadar will be held under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Dadar English School Hall to mourn the loss suffered in the death of Mr. Gopal Narayan Akshikar, a pioneer of education in the northern parts of Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.):—To adopt the annual report with the statement of accounts for 1916 and budget for 1917, to elect a committee of management and auditors, and to move a vote of thanks to the last year's auditors.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m. and parcels up to 11-30 a.m. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

A WAR LOAN MEETING,

Under the auspices of the F Ward Committee of the Indian War Loan, a public meeting of the residents of Parel will be held to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jehangir Baug (Bai Motlibai's Wadi) Government Gate Road, Parel, where Dr. S. S. Batliwala and other speakers will address the meeting on the advantages of subscribing to the Indian War Loan. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ-JUBILEE.

In connection with the Jubilee celebrations of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Rao Bahdur P. R. Bhandarkar will perform the Harikirtan in the Prarthan Mandir, Girgaon, at 8-30 p.m. to-day. Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra of Calcutta will give an address to students at 9 a.m. in the Prarthana Mandir on Sunday and Sir Narayan Chandarwarkar will conduct the last service of the Anniversary at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following students are declared entitled to the Association's First-Aid Certificate:—Miss Cooverbai P. Artist, Miss Banu D. Gazdar, Miss Rodabe R. Paymaster, Miss Serene M. Buchia, Miss Bapai M. Dubash, Miss Dosibai J. Katrak, Miss Maneck J. Billimoria, Miss Frenny R. Paymaster, Miss Coomi D. B. Dinshaw, Miss Naja N. Dubash, Miss Dosibai J. Katrak, Miss Maneck J. R. Vora. Miss Cooverbai P. Artist and Miss Banu D. Gazdar have been awarded "The Society Prize" and "Dr. Pavri Prize" respectively.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Eighteen attacks and 14 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Thursday, the cases being reported as follows:—Sewri attacks and 2 deaths; Worli, 4 attacks and 3 deaths; Maratha Hospital 3 deaths; Parel, 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Byculla, 2 attacks and 1 death; Mandvi and Middle and Lower Colaba one attack and one death each; Chukla, Kumbharwada and Mazagon one attack each; and Bhuleshwar one death. There were two attacks and one death from small-pox. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 112, as compared with 120 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 72 of 1915.

HORRORS IN HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read in your paper of hospital scandals and a report of the noble efforts of Dr. Turner and his brother medical humanitarians to save mankind from terrible venereal diseases, I beg to draw the attention of kind-hearted doctors to a book, "Medical Chaos and Crime," by Dr. Norman Barnesby, M.D., published by Messrs. Mitchell Kennerley, London and New York.
The book contains a chapter on "Hospital Abuses," from which I quote the following extracts:—
"Brutes there are,—alas, only too many of them!—among doctors and surgeons, and in the charity department of a hospital they find abundant outlet for their cruel or perverted instincts.
"Of course, in the treatment of minor surgical conditions at free clinics and in the hospitals, and in many surgical dressings and manoeuvres, it is often impossible to avoid giving more or less pain, even when the utmost gentleness is exercised. It is safe to say, however, that in most of these cases pain can be pretty nearly eliminated by the judicious employment of cocaine, eucaine, freezing mixtures, gas or chloroform. But to make use of these things means time and expense, and that is just where the trouble comes in. The surgeon is usually in a hurry. Partly because there is a room full of other charity patients waiting. Perhaps because he is anxious to get back to his own private office where each of his treatments means money in his pocket. As regards the institution itself, the superintendent may be unwilling to issue sufficient quantities of these pain-killing drugs. A spirit of economy is rampant, though too often only a cloak for wholesale "grafting."
"Disregard for the needless suffering of charity patients, especially children, cannot possibly be condoned or excused. In spite of the great and noble work done by the hospitals and free clinics, there is occasion for shame and indignation when we have to stand by and see helpless children with broken limbs being twisted, and turned, and pulled, and jerked around with no one to raise a voice of protest, and no law to invoke to mitigate their needless suffering.
"I know of many city hospitals where this cruel practice still obtains of bone-setting without the aid of a little gas or chloroform in every case is the need of economy. Yet the material would cost but a few cents—probably less than the cigar that the operator lights when the clinic is over—and this paltry sum, and the callousness of the hospital authorities, are all that stand between the agonised patient, and a quick painless operation."
The book referred to contains many other particulars regarding the heartless treatment of luckless patients in hospitals and I pray that medical humanitarians may kindly try to save mankind from such cruelties and thereby earn a multitude of blessings.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

JULIUS CAESAR.

The work of the Cines Company has in the past reached such a high altitude that it appeared impossible for them to surpass their previous classic productions. "Julius Caesar" is, however, a great step forward in every way, and will prove not only a distinct treat to the ordinary picture patron, but will fill with astonishment the connoisseur and the student. It is an intellectual treat as well as a magnificent picture production. It thrills with intensity throughout the various great scenes with the thousands of people actually participating therein. The pageantry and gorgeous displays in the streets of Rome, the thrilling battle scenes, the siege of Alessia, the scaling of the Ramparts and use of crude armaments of the time, the magnificent martial scenes in Macedonia, the wonderfully stirring episodes in the Forum, and the many other points of attraction it is claimed, stamp "Julius Caesar" as the greatest masterpiece yet seen. The action is rapid throughout, the sequence of events following each other in an intelligible manner, and the photography is of a very high order indeed.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

From to-day the third adventure of De La Rue with the Vampires will be screened at the Olympia Picture Palace. A new chief in the person of Mr. Venenos who is an expert in the preparation and use of fatal poisons, strives his utmost to take the life of De La Rue, their deadly enemy. Irma Vep, an equal accomplice, does her utmost to promote the base plot. Champagne at the bethrothal dinner is poisoned and a servant becomes the victim whereby the chief party is saved. The drama unfolds itself with breathless haste. With all its sensationalism the producers claim that it will be found in strict accord with the verities holding the onlooker convinced and spellbound.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

This week opens with a great masterpiece "Salambo" the world has ever seen. It is a marvellous display of art combined with scenes which are wonderfully vivid with stirring action. It is undoubtedly one of the finest historical pictures ever screened. The reverence paid by the people of Carthage to the "Holy Veil" wonderfully depict the high religious beliefs of the people of the times.

NEW ALAMBRA CINEMA.

The directors of the popular New Alhambra Cinema, having enjoyed an entire success in "The Broken Coin," have embarked upon a new enterprise with the sensational serial entitled "The Iron Claw" 60,000 ft. long. The first instalment of 9,000ft. will be screened from to-day. All the scenes and incidents are full of the most absorbing interest and the acting will be found to be highly artistic. Lovers of cinema pictures will be pleased to learn that they will have an opportunity to keep a continuity in witnessing their favourite "Pearl White."

ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The license to convert works of literature into film portrayals should be strictly limited to those producing organisations which can be trusted to act in entire sympathy with the author's ideals. True, there must be differences between forms of expression in the two media of writing and photography but there is no reason whatsoever why the avowed adaptation of a novel should be a mere hotch-potch of incidents. The Bombay public will have the opportunity of seeing an example of how a photography, founded on a well known novel or story, should be done, for the picture to which we refer reflects the greatest credit on all responsible for its transition from word to silent drama. "Beulah" is the title of the subject and it is taken from the novel of the same name written by Augusta J. Evans-Wilson. To those who have read the tale, the film will bring back vividly the whole story, as it embraces all the salient points of the original novel, and in such a manner that the motif of the author is not distorted. The plot runs with an easy flow, there are no disconcerting little breaks, and Beulah remains the Beulah of the book. The reading public, from which picture patrons are so largely drawn, will clearly remember the tale with its wealth of pathos and sentiment. Beulah, the orphan girl, is a sad and lonely figure faithfully delineated on the screen, the doctor, cold in the memory of a faithless woman, who adopts her, and eventually grows to love her, is a masterly presentation, and one that always appeals to the ready sympathy of the spectator. Henry B. Walthall, a great dramatic star, plays the lead as the doctor. Staging, mounting, and photography all work in complete harmony, and the net result is a picture worthy of gracing the bill at any leading hall. Another attractive item in the programme is a one reel sidesplitting Cub Comedy featuring the wellknown comedian George Ovey as Jerry.

WAR ECONOMY AND FOREIGN LOTTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time when the Government of India floats an unlimited War Loan and appeals to the richest and the poorest to contribute all they can towards the supreme purpose of victory, can it be tolerated that the resources of the country should be tapped by foreign lotteries? Once upon a time one such lottery was closed down by the Police; if in the years of peace gambling of that sort was deemed to be illegal and immoral, how does it happen that in the most fateful year of war several concerns of the kind are allowed to flourish? Not content with doing a roaring trade in their offices in the native town, the agencies of the Goa lotteries are now sending out canvassers from house to house in every quarter of Bombay (and probably outside Bombay as well) to induce servants to purchase the chance of a fortune. The Government of India are starving the schools and the charitable institutions of a vast continent; are the schools and the charitable institutions of Goa to wax fat on money sucked from India?
This letter has been addressed to all the great dailies of Bombay; will such other papers as concur in the views herein expressed kindly copy?—Yours, etc.,

G. SCRINJI.

Nepean Sea Road, 22nd Mar., 1917.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.

Bhura Mohital, a water-carrier aged twenty years, was standing on a plank forming part of a scaffolding in front of a building under construction at Girgaum Road and was pouring water on a wall on Thursday, when the plank broke and he fell to the ground, a height of about eighteen feet. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in an unconscious condition. The plank, it is stated, had been in use for over a month.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was and yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodalla presiding. The Committee considered a report of the Sub-Committee regarding the investment of Municipal money in the Indian War Loan. The Sub-Committee in the course of their report stated:
The Sub-Committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 7561, dated the 2nd March 1917, to report how much money the Municipality should invest in the Indian War Loan, beg to state that after careful consideration they are of opinion that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs may be invested in the 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan Bonds, 1920. The Sub-Committee regret the present state of Municipal finances does not admit of a larger amount being invested in the loan. With regard to the proposal for assisting Municipal officers and servants in investing in the War Loan or War Bonds, the Commissioner has addressed a letter to the Standing Committee and the Corporation regarding a proposal to establish a Provident Fund for the purpose of assisting Municipal officers and servants to make provision for old age or ill-health, etc., by investing in approved securities by regular instalments deducted from pay. The Sub-Committee have considered this proposal and they approve of the scheme generally and they have no doubt that when the proposal is placed before the Standing Committee they will cordially approve of the fund being established by the officers and servants, the details being settled after the Commissioner submits a further report on the subject.
The Committee approved of the Sub-Committee's recommendation to invest Rs. Fifteen lakhs in the 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan Bonds, 1920.
It was also resolved to establish a Provident Fund for the purpose of assisting Municipal officers and servants to make provision for old age or ill-health etc. by investing in approved securities by regular instalments deducted from pay, in order to enable them to invest in the War Loan or War Bonds.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to P. B. E's letter printed in your journal of 20th inst., I have only to state that the public in Leicester are perhaps right in their methods regarding the control of an epidemic of small-pox Vaccination is unnecessary in their case as they pay special attention to god sanitation, isolation, surveillance of contacts and other Modern methods for dealing with the diseases viz., disinfection of the room and clothing and special attention to personal cleanliness as the patient can infect others till the scabs dry up and it is the scabs that are supposed to spread the disease and that is the reason why such persons are not allowed to come in contact with healthy persons till every scab has disappeared. So far it is all right regarding European towns but in India the case is altogether different. Here the persons suffering from small-pox are not isolated and the relations of the patient mix with him freely and no disinfection of the room and bedding is done; though there is a law in Bombay about the segregation it has never been carried out and the public conceal such cases as they do not like to take their children or relations to hospitals. In India hospitals are used by patients out of sheer necessity while in England even the aristocracy and rich seek the aid of Government or private hospitals. Till the public has advanced to the ideals of Leicester, I believe it would be advisable to advise Vaccination besides the advocates of Vaccination state plainly that revaccination is necessary as the immunity is lost after ten years and that it would be safer to revaccinate every five years specially during the epidemic. Besides, if the person is immune to small-pox, the marks dry up with in a few days after revaccination, showing that first vaccination has not lost its power. Besides it is not a painful operation and there is very little danger of other infection as this department is managed by Government who pay special attention to its purity.
As a matter of fact it does not look well to rush into daily papers it being a medical subject but such writings being likely to mislead the public specially at the time when there is a general epidemic of small-pox all over Gujarat I thought it better to clear up a few points. I have no wish to hurt P. B. E's feelings. Perhaps he may be right or he must have given his true opinion with the best of intentions.—Yours, etc.

R. N. TELANG,
Chief Medical Officer.

Rajpipla State
Nandods,
March 22, 1917.

RECLAMATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT RESERVES 10,000 ACRES FOR SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 23.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening at the Mission College Hall under the auspices of the Salvation Army, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker gave a very interesting account of the work of the Army in the reclamation of criminal tribes in the Salvation Army settlements. Pundit Harkishen Kaul who was recently in charge of criminal tribes, also described the work done by the Army. His Honour supplemented his own experience of the criminal tribes when a young officer and said the Government had reserved 10,000 acres in the new colonies for their settlement and appealed to other charitable societies to take up this work.

Swami Ram Tirtha.
His Life and Teachings.
(5TH EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
Volume I Re. 1. Volume II Re. 1.

The writings of Swami Ram Tirtha breathe the true spirit of Vedanta and are marked by an originality, freedom from conventionality and individuality of presentation that give them a force all their own. When the present publishers issued a few years ago a volume of his lectures, they had no idea of the kind of welcome which it was destined to receive at the hands of the public. Encouraged by the popularity the book has achieved which is evident from the fact that it has already run five editions, and actuated by the desire to spread the teachings of Swami Ram Tirtha, the publishers issued a Companion Volume to that already before the public, and this also has run several editions.

OPINIONS.

The "Advocate of India" writes:—All those who are interested in the thoughts of the East should buy, beg or borrow this book and study it.
The "Hindustan Review" writes:—The present edition, which has been carefully revised and considerably enlarged, collects for the first time some of the Swami's most characteristic writings which enhance the value of an already excellent book. The get-up does credit to the resources of the publishing firm of Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Madras.
The "Hindu" writes:—The Life and Teachings of the well-known Swami has become too popular to need any comment.

Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
HIS LIFE AND SPEECHES, 610 PAGES, Rs. 2.

The speeches which are embodied in this volume are not mere speeches, but they are the fruit and flower of a soul deeply rooted in a sense of the eternal verities of life, of a character distinguished by simplicity and self-control, of an intellect given to an honest study of facts and an impartial and fair-minded presentation of them. The publishers are convinced that they are supplying the Indian reading public with a record of activity exercised on behalf of the country, which will serve to infuse moral seriousness, honest study, and strenuous endeavour into the life, both private and public, of all who seek to take part in India's public life.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore.
His Life, Personality and Genius, by K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A., B.L., Mr. Ramaswami Sastri does for Tagore what Stopford Brooks has done for Tennyson and Browning—to supply a popular exposition, critical and exhaustive, of the Poet's work which will compel a study of the works themselves on the part of those unacquainted with the poet and will interpret their own thoughts and emotions to those who have come under the magic spell of the Prophet-Poet's genius.
The book covers over 540 pages and is priced Rs. 3. An excellent portrait of Dr. Tagore forms the frontispiece.
Concession rate to bona-fide students, Rs. 2-8-0 only.

Select Essays of Sister Nivedita
The book opens with an introduction by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, "Empire," Calcutta, and is illustrated with four half-tone pictures. There is an appendix to the book containing some tributes paid to the memory of the late Sister by well-known personages such as Messrs. J. C. Bose, E. J. Alexander, S. K. Ratcliffe, A. J. F. Blair, and others.
Price Re. 1-8-0.

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The "Tribune" writes:—Both the author and Publishers of ART & SWADESHI need no introduction to the Indian Public. Mr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, the author, has already gained a wide reputation as one of the most able interpreters of Indian Art and Messrs. Ganesh & Co., the publishers, are well known for bringing out cheap and useful editions of Works greatly appreciated by the reading public.

URGE DIVINE
By Saint Nihal Singh. Price Re. 1.
The essays comprised in this volume are varied in character. They relate to agricultural, industrial, educational, philanthrophic and personal topics. There is none of them which does not point a valuable moral for India. In modernising herself India has necessarily to profit by the experience of other countries. Even where the form cannot be reproduced the method is bound to be instructive. And the present essays, containing as they do the observations of an intelligent Indian, who wields a facile pen and has travelled through many lands, are full of rare and useful information and are calculated to serve the object the Author has avowedly in view—the uplifting of this ancient land.

Sketches of Indian Economics
BY
R. PALIT (336 pages Rs. (1-8-0)
CONTENTS.
Commercial Education., Foreign Competition. The Younger Generation. Advantages of Trade on the Joint Stock Principle. America as a place of study. How industries are developed. The Organisation of Credit. Some Reminiscences of India's Commercial Days. Our Tobacco Trade. The Industrial View of India. Revival of Indian Industries. The Creation of National Wealth. Protection in Trade. Why Free Trade is not good for India? Our Women and their place in Domestic Industry. How to improve the Condition of Indian Peasants. Our Mineral Resources. How to educate our children. Nitrate of Lime and its value as a Fertilizer. Some Industrial Aspects of Ivory Carving. The necessity of Technical Training in Modern Education. A plea for Agricultural Education and Art Education applied to Industry.
OPINIONS.
The "Punjab Education Journal."—The book contains much food for reflection and stimulus to action.

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ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

HISTORIC FUNCTION IN PETROGRAD.

LORD MILNER ON THE CONFERENCE.

Writing from Petrograd on Feb. 13, the special correspondent of "The Times" says:—

The Anglo-Russian Society entertained the British delegates to the Petrograd Conference at a numerously attended banquet on Feb. 12. M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, was in the chair. The guests included M. Pokrovsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Polivanoff, former Minister of War. M. Sazonoff, and Sir George Buchanan. Lady Georgina Buchanan and other ladies were also present.

After the loyal toasts had been duly honoured, M. Rodzianko, in proposing the health of the British Delegates, said that it was his great privilege to welcome them on behalf of the Anglo-Russian Society and of the Russian Parliamentary institutions, whose representatives were with them without distinction of party. He felt that the work of the Conference would lay sure the foundation of victory over the foe. All Russians were convinced that their Alliance with the British nation corresponded not only with the requirements of the war, but with the interests of all nations. He drank to the health of his English friends and to the permanency of the Alliance.

In returning thanks Lord Milner, who was much applauded, humorously remarked that, inasmuch as they were so kindly interested in the health of the delegates, he could assure them that they were all doing very well in spite of the storm, he would almost say the hurricane of hospitality which they had had to weather in Petrograd and in Moscow. He hoped that their mental balance would be equally well preserved. That was somewhat difficult, in view of the rumours by which they were assailed on all sides.

He would ask them not to believe all they heard about the doings of the Conference. There was nothing sensational in its character. The principles underlying our Alliance were laid down long ago. He could not, for obvious reasons, discuss details. The Conference had, however, done so much good in bringing about closer co-operation in their joint efforts that it was a matter for some surprise to him how the Alliance had managed to get along without such a Conference in the past, and he felt sure that if the struggle became protracted they would have to meet again. It was only by such means as the Conference afforded that they could arrive at a full certainty that they were pursuing the right paths. He heartily shared the sentiments of M. Rodzianko that their two countries and peoples were possessed of qualities which rendered partnership between them beneficial to themselves and to mankind.

BRITISH MARTIAL POWER.

In proposing the toast of the British Army and Navy, General Polivanoff quoted the words of Mr. Lloyd George in a speech delivered two years ago regarding the aims and purposes of the great war. The Allied countries had since then been preparing victory, while the task of achieving victory had been gallantly carried out during the past 31 months by the Allied Armies and Navies. The achievements of British sailors had endeared them for ever to Russian hearts. The British Armies had been magnified by skilful organisation and by the patriotic spirit of the people to an extent unprecedented in history. They were valiantly fighting on the Continent, and in this and in the final stage of the war they would represent a terrible menace to the Germans. He would ask the British visitors to accept a tribute of deepest respect for the martial power developed by their country.

Admiral Jerram, replying on behalf of the Navy, said that with the able co-operation of the Allies the British Fleet had successfully driven the German flag from all the high seas and had enabled the British Army to send millions of men and millions of tons of munitions across the Channel. The latest submarine threat of Germany was at present exercising the minds of British sailors, and he felt sure that a way would be found to cope with the difficulty.

General Headlam, the senior British Military Delegate, replying for the British Army, spoke of the military value of the Conference in affording an opportunity of observing the methods and taking advantage of the experience of the Allies. In his own arm, the artillery, that perhaps was most necessary, and fortunately it was there that the union was most complete. It had been his good fortune on many occasions to have French or Belgian batteries placed under orders. They were now accustomed to work together, and had learnt much from such close companionship. He had seen and admired the arrangements for last autumn's Italian offensive, and he hoped as soon as the labours in the Conference rooms had concluded to have a similar opportunity here. Already he had learnt much from the discussion with Russian officers, who, from the Grand Duke Sergius downwards, had ungrudgingly given their time. The members of the Anglo-Russian Society would appreciate how valuable such an interchange of views must be. They had all had new conditions to face and new problems to solve—sometimes successfully, sometimes not altogether so; but they could all profit by each other's failures, as from their successes. We had recognised all the difficulties the Russian Army had to contend with, and we yielded to none in our admiration for the spirit of chivalry which guided Russia's strategy and for the gallantry of her soldiers.

Sir George Buchanan, in proposing the health of the newly-appointed Russian Ambassador in London, reviewed M. Sazonoff's past work in bringing about the Anglo-Russian understanding. During the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913 it was largely due to M. Sazonoff's loyal co-operation with Sir Edward Grey that a European war was avoided. In looking back on his conversations with his Excellency during that long crisis he remembered how M. Sazonoff more than once advocated the adherence of Great Britain to the Franco-Russian Alliance as the only thing likely to restrain Germany in the prosecution of a policy which, as he foresaw, must sooner or later plunge Europe into war. M. Sazonoff's forecast had been correct, and it was Germany's policy of wanton aggression that eventually converted the Anglo-Russian understanding into an alliance that had been cemented with their children's blood.

In returning thanks, M. Sazonoff, after paying tribute to Sir George Buchanan's own great services in bringing the two countries together, said that, although they had not been successful in keeping the peace of Europe, he felt sure that nobody present at the banquet would be condemned by his people, inasmuch as all knew how passionately they desired to save Europe from bloodshed. He was addressing them in the quality of Russian Ambassador to England, in fullest appreciation of the great responsibilities of that exalted post. He hoped that the British nation would never doubt the sincerity of his desire to bring about such relations between Great Britain and Russia as would leave no room for mistrust or misunderstanding. Credit was as much the soul of politics as of commerce, and he asked for the confidence of the British people towards himself.

Lord Revelstoke, proposing the toast of the Anglo-Russian Society, said that this institution had arisen at an opportune moment, when the Armies of both countries had established a fast comradeship and when the British people were animated by a firm confidence in the durability of an alliance that was based alike on bonds of sympathy and of common interests. Russia offered a rich field for enterprise, and it was the duty of Englishmen to help Russia to develop her resources, inasmuch as our own welfare and prosperity were closely bound up with that of our friend and Ally.

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THIRTY NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN INDIA.

CAPITAL OF OVER TWO CRORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

Thirty joint-stock companies with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 2,48,12,000 were incorporated in British India and registered in the month of January 1917. These were three banking and loan companies, one printing, publishing and stationary company, four trading companies other than those specified above, two cotton mills companies, two jute mills companies, one cotton and jute screws and presses company, one flour mill company, one saw mill company, eight tea planting companies, five coal mining companies, one land and building company, one company other than those specified above. Of these thirty companies 27 were registered in Bengal, five in Bombay and 3 in Madras.

DAYAL SINGH COLLEGE.

MR. MAYNARD'S TRIBUTE TO THE FOUNDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 23.

Presiding at the Dyal Singh College prize distribution ceremony, the Hon. Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner and Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, paid a high tribute to the founder of the college the late Sardar, who, he said, was not only a great patriot but a great philanthropist and quoted the Sardar's speech as Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee that they lived under a constitution whose watchword was "freedom" and whose main pillar was toleration. Mr. Maynard wondered why the trustees had not written a life of this great man.

AMERICANS' LAST DAYS IN BERLIN.

MR. GERARD PRACTICALLY A PRISONER.

A message from Zurich to the Associated Press states that most of the party of Americans accompanying Mr. Gerard gave a sigh of relief when they crossed the Swiss frontier, says the "Daily Mail." Mr. Gerard himself, though adhering strictly to his expressed determination not to let himself be interviewed or to discuss the situation until he reached his own country, beamed on the crowd of newspaper correspondents who surrounded him at Zurich clamouring for interviews.

Towards the close of the week the position in Berlin had become more strained through the action of the German authorities, who tried to delay the departure of the Ambassador and his compatriots.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press sends long despatches from Copenhagen narrating the steps taken by the German Government with a view to procuring fresh ratifications of the treaty of 1799 between Prussia and America regarding the mutual treatment of their nationals caught in a belligerent country in case of war.

Count von Montgelas, the head of the American Department at the Wilhelmstrasse, submitted to Mr. Gerard a protocol proposing a number of important additions to the treaty of 1799 and 1812. Among these was one that not only should enemy property be exempt from seizure or restrictions, but that enemy ships in the ports of an adversary should not be seized during the war nor forced to leave port unless under a safe-conduct.

GERMAN PRESSURE.

Mr. Gerard's refusal to sign the treaty after he had ceased to perform ambassadorial functions, or to telegraph for instructions unless permitted to use his code, led Count von Montgelas to hint that the refusal to sign might materially affect the status of Americans in Germany and their privilege of departure.

Mr. Gerard declared roundly that he would not be sandbagged by any such pressure, and from that point nothing further was heard of the protocol or of detaining the Americans.

It was just about this time that the German papers were flooded with reports of alleged seizures of German ships by the American authorities and the supposed indignities inflicted on Count Bernstorff. The Germans refused to accept the denials which followed these stories, and neglected to find out anything about them through the Swiss Legation. They also declined to let Mr. Gerard communicate with Washington in cypher. The Germans continued to temporise until official messages, received through the Spanish diplomatic service, showed that the reports as to Count Bernstorff's treatment were unfounded.

UNCERTAINTY TO THE LAST.

The Germans assert that if the Embassy telephone was cut off and mails and telegrams delayed, it was the fault of some subordinate officials. The effect at any rate was that Mr. Gerard could give no instructions to his consuls and was, to use his own expression, a prisoner. It was impossible to find out who was responsible for the delay and uncertainty, the Foreign Office blaming the military authorities and the latter accusing the Foreign Office.

In vain it was pointed out to the Germans that they were acting as if they were already at war with the United States, and that they were endangering the reputation of the German nation for courtesy. Delays and apologies followed one another until Friday evening, when the Minister for Foreign Affairs suddenly announced that Mr. Gerard could leave on the following day. Uncertainty, however, prevailed up to the last moment. Mr. Gerard's farewell interviews were friendly but formal, as was only natural after the difficulties which had been placed in his way.

TWO YEARS IN ICE PRISON.

LEFT TO "GIVE OTHERS A CHANCE."

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes an account by Sir Ernest Shackleton of the terrible sufferings endured by his companions who were two years in the Ross icebarrier in the Antarctic. The winter of 1915 was spent amid the usual snowstorms, and, as all the dogs except four had died, Mackintosh, who was in charge, decided to make a fast expedition in the spring. He started on September 1 and succeeded in making five trips towards Hut Point. On October 9 nine men left for the store at Bluff and made four trips, after which all started for the south.

On January 22, 1916, in 83deg. south latitude, Smith was suddenly attacked by scurvy and was left in a tent with provisions. On January 26 a store of food was deposited at Mount Hope, where two of the Scott Expedition sledges were found. On the return journey Smith had to be tied on the sledge. Mackintosh showed the same symptoms, but nevertheless continued to drag the sledge. Rapid progress was made for about 18, miles, but in lat. 60, owing to the condition of the party and the signs of early bad weather, the rest of the food was taken from the store. This precaution was amply justified by a furious blizzard, which met the expedition about thirty miles from the point at which Scott perished.

LIFE OR DEATH.

After digging out the sledges, which had been completely covered by snow, the party started for the next store, 11 miles away, knowing that their success was a matter of life or death. Mackintosh soon collapsed, having reached the limit of human endurance. He was left with Smith, Wild staying to look after them, while the others, with the four famished dogs, pressed on, with no food but some crumbs of biscuit. They reached the store on March 26. Going back with provisions, they found Mackintosh and Smith seriously ill.

They were put on the sledge and another start was made for the store. Soon afterwards Hayward fell ill and also had to be put on the sledge. At first some assistance was obtained from the sail, but the wind dropped and the three men still able to walk had to haul the full weight of the sledge and their four comrades.

REMAINED BEHIND.

In view of the gravity of the situation, Mackintosh decided to remain behind, so as to give the other sick men a chance of life. On March 8 he was left in a tent with three weeks' rations.

The others went on, all being more or less ill with scurvy. Smith expired on March 9, after forty-seven days illness. Hut Point was reached on March 13, and here dried vegetables and fresh meat were found. Three days later the men went back to fetch Mackintosh, and the whole party was again at Hut Point on March 18.

With very little food and under the most frightful weather conditions, the explorers had travelled 1,560 miles between September 15, 1915, and the middle of March 1916, and established a store of provisions at Mount Hope, thus accomplishing the object of the Ross Sea Expedition.

FELL THROUGH ICE.

On May 8, Mackintosh and Hayward, the ice being four inches thick, decided to attempt to cross it towards Cape Evans. Two days later, the others, being anxious about them, followed in their tracks, which ended at the open sea. Their fears were confirmed when, on arrival at Cape Evans, they found no trace of the two men, who must have fallen through the new ice and perished.

WOMEN AS TAXI-CAB DRIVERS.

MEN'S OPPOSITION.

The proprietors of taxicabs generally welcome, while the men resent, the announcement made by Sir George Cave in the House of Commons on Monday February, 12 that the Commissioner of Police is prepared to license women drivers of public vehicles.

The men mean to make the way hard for the proprietors and the women, says "The Times." District meetings are to be held, and, as one of their spokesmen put it the will endeavour to "render the women's services economically valueless." The means contemplated is that for every woman taken on by the proprietors of any company 10 men should be withdrawn.

From a moral point of view, it was stated by an official of the London and Provinicial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers, "women ought not to be allowed to drive a taxi. It is not a moral occupation for a woman to follow." An official of the Motor Cab Owner-Drivers' Association observed that licences for women was only a war expedient, and that as it took six months to learn driving, there was no need to worry, and it was a storm in a teacup. At present, he said, there were more drivers than cars, and any woman or girl who took out a taxicab would be preventing a man over military age from earning his living.

The manager of a well-known taxicab company, on the other hand, said:—"There is a great dearth of men, and we are quite prepared to take on women. It is true that occasionally there have been more drivers than cabs, owing to the difficulty of getting spare parts, but the converse is usually the case. Women are good and careful drivers, though some women van-drivers have not been very happy in the dark roads of the suburbs at night. Women taxi-drivers are answering so well in the country that we see no reason to doubt that they will in London."

The information that the Scotland Yard test will not be lowered for them is not giving the women much anxiety. Some men have failed in the "Knowledge of London" test six times running. Thousands of women have taken up motor-driving since the war, and the work of the Women's Reserve Ambulance and the Women's Legion is well known.

TRADE UNION DEMANDS.

Deputations from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress were received on February, 13 by the Secretary for War and the Home Secretary and submitted to them a number of resolutions affecting their respective departments passed at the Birmingham Congress last September. Among the resolutions laid before the Home Secretary was one from the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers demanding that the licensing of women to act as conductors on omnibuses or tramway cars should be treated as a war emergency measure and that no licences issued to women conductors should be renewed after peace is declared.

Sir George Cave, in reply, pointed out that the Commissioner of Police was under no obligation to renew indefinitely the licences granted to women. He understood that the omnibus and tramway authorities had undertaken to reinstate the men whose places were now being taken by women, and if he were in office when the war ended he would do his best to see that the men had the fullest possible protection. He reminded the deputation, however, that irrespective of the war there was no legal obstacle to the granting of licences to women, and he could not undertake to say that in the future no such licences would be issued. His own opinion was that this question must be discussed as part of the larger question of the employment of women in all trades when that question came to be settled at the end of the war.

Referring to a resolution which asked that injuries received by transport workers and others who are more liable to injury from bombardment and aircraft than ordinary people be deemed to have been sustained by accident for the purposes of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that diseases contracted by munition workers owing to handling T.N.T. or other chemicals be scheduled as industrial diseases, the Home Secretary said it would be difficult to initiate new legislation at the present, but he hoped shortly to see or communicate with some of the employers on the question of the scales of compensation, and he would mention the matter then.

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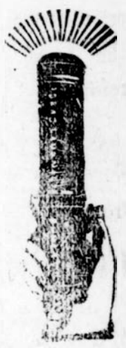

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Hair Oils
Leith's Cholera Mixture

BRITISH GRATITUDE TO MR. GERARD.

GOVERNMENT'S RECOGNITION.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons on Feb. 12, in reply to Major Newman, M.P., announced that steps had already been taken by the Government to express the thanks of the nation to the diplomatic representatives of the United States, and especially to Mr. Gerard, for their labours on behalf of British civilians and prisoners of war.

The following is the text of the Foreign Secretary's letter to the United States Ambassador in London:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 4th instant, (No 2760), in which your Excellency informed me that diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the German Empire had ceased as from 2 p.m., on the 4 instant. I request that your Excellency will be good enough to convey to your Government an expression of the thanks of his Majesty's Government for the action taken by them in transferring the charge of British interests in Germany to the Netherlands Minister at Berlin.

"I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to your Excellency his Majesty's Government's deep appreciation of the care and devotion with which the United States Government have taken charge of British interests in Germany since the outbreak of war. His Majesty's Government are fully conscious of the immense amount of work which the care of British interests has necessarily entailed upon the staff of the United States Embassies in London and Berlin, and they feel that they cannot value too highly the promptitude and efficiency with which that work has invariably been performed, and the unfailing tact nd courtesy shown by the members of your Excellency's staff in dealing with the care of German interests in this country.

"His Majesty's Government are especially grateful for all that has been done by the United States Diplomatic and Consular officers in Germany for the British prisoners of war. There can be no doubt that their efforts have been the direct cause of a considerable improvement in the treatment of British prisoners, while the machinery devised for relief has, as far as possible, ameliorated the lot of those British subjects who, though not interned, have for various reasons been unable to leave Germany. His Majesty's Government fully realize that these results have not been achieved without much labour on the part of the American officials concerned, and, in some cases, in face of strenuous opposition on the part of the German authorities, and I can assure your Excellency that the work done by the representatives of the United States of America on behalf of British subjects in hostile hands will not readily be forgotten either by his Majesty's Government or by the British people.

"I beg that your Excellency will accept personally, and convey to the members of your staff, this expression of the most cordial thanks of his Majesty's Government, and that you will also be so good as to ask your Government to express to Mr. Gerard his Majesty's Government's profound gratitude and recognition of their deep indebtedness to him and to his Excellency's staff.—"The Times."

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAINWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the imposing and pretention pseudonym of "A Well-informed and Imperial Critic" a writer in one of the journals persistently opposed to State management of the Indian railways said the other day that in none of the countries of Europe has the management of railways by the government resulted in anything but loss and consequent rise in taxation. If this statement were true, it would certainly be a strong argument against State management of the railways in India. But is it true? For an answer I would turn to the remarks of E. R. Johnson, Professor of Transportation and Commerce in the University of Pennsylvania. He says—

"The results of the nationalization (that is State ownership and State management) of the railroads in Prussia have been highly satisfactory. This is particularly true of financial results.....The State has succeeded in operating the railroads economically and with surprisingly large net profits. During the first ten years following the passage of the Act of 1882, the average net profits equalled 5 1/3 per cent. per annum on the capitalisation. During the five years ending in 1900, net profits were 7.16 per cent; in 1904-05, 7.17. These large net earnings have enabled the State to pay the interest charge of 3½ per cent. on the debt, to pay off over ¾ per cent. annually of the debt, and to turn over a large amount annually to the general budget. During the eighteen years ending with and including 1899, the total net profits amounted to nearly $1,500,000,000. Of this sum about $770,000,000 were required to meet the interest charges. The debt had been reduced $220,000,000, and nearly $350,000,000 had been turned over to the government to meet the ordinary expenses of other departments. Over $15,000,000 had been devoted to extraordinary expenses for general improvements and for rolling-stock, and large sums taken from earnings for building new lines. The surplus in 1905 was $151,000,000.....Most impartial critics consider the passenger services to be satisfactory, and believe it to be well adapted to the needs of the country. ...The cost of the freight service and the rates have been much reduced within a comparatively few years."—Yours, etc.

G. K. DALAL.

SURPRISE TACTICS AT GRANDCOURT.

GERMANS HEAVILY PUNISHED.

The special correspondent of "The Times" with the British Army in the Field, writing on February 8, says:—

By the fall of Beaumont Hamel the German position north of the Ancre was unlocked, and since then we have been working east and north into the loosened country. Beyond Beaumont the valley of the Ancre runs westward, with small subsidiary coombs some of them narrow and steep enough to be called ravines, running into the main valley from the high chalk downs north and south of it.

Following our series of operations between Serre and the river, in the moonlight of last Saturday at midnight two famous battalions moved across the snow towards a *barrage* of ours which had suddenly fallen on the enemy's trench immediately north of the river to the east of the Bois d'Hollande; and when the curtain fire was lifted back a little they occupied that position, which included four redoubts, held it and sent back over 200 prisoners.

That action was entirely successful; much too good for the Boche to accept lying down. He launched several heavy counter-attacks against our new line, which ran along the upper slope of a tributary valley, allowing us to overlook more than he liked. In fact, we had caught him napping, turned a corner, and got him in another area of the Somme battlefield at our mercy.

He announced by wireless to the world after one of those counterattacks that he had recovered his ground. At that very moment he must have been withdrawing from Grandcourt, because the ground he certainly had not recovered allowed us to look down on his works in that village.

Grandcourt is a straggling village of one street, running along the south bank of the Ancre. It has been badly knocked about, though, unlike Pozieres, you can still see it was once a pleasant place. None of its buildings has any roofs, but the walls still stand to some extent. A German trench system defended it on the west side, along the Grandcourt-Thiepval road. We discovered that the front trench was unoccupied the day before yesterday and took it. Yesterday morning our patrols got out to explore towards the village, found things were much easier than used to be expected from the Boche, and signalled for troops. These felt their way amid the ruins of houses, farms, barns, and orchards, and with very little fighting got out of the village on the east side.

There was some machine-gun work, but only enough to give it a name. Some prisoners were sent back, and our men established themselves along a line running south from Grandcourt on the east side. An operation stealthily made from another direction had brought us further north, meeting our success through the village from the westward. Our lines were adjusted from two directions to put the village wholly and securely within our territory. Where the Germans' new line may be this side of Miraumont can be only surmised from the fact that erratic convolutions of the Ancre, a deep ravine, and a steep hill protect that larger and practically intact village from the south.

With the occupation of Grandcourt another move was possible on the north bank of the river. Beyond the trenches we won there last Saturday midnight and opposite the east end of Grandcourt is Baillescourt Farm, an ancient and strongly-built quadrangle of home and barns, well fortified by the Germans. That also has fallen. Its garrison of Hamburgers (85th Regiment of Infantry) made some sharp opposition which did not last, and 80 men and one officer were made prisoners.

Naturally we had some good guessing as to the German withdrawal from the position I have described, and, acting on well-grounded assumption, our batteries did not give the enemy an easy job. The Germans were heavily punished, though they did not stay.

JUDGE ON BOXING.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM BENCH TO GLOVE-FIGHTS.

A fight with bare fists, which ended fatally, was described at the Manchester Assizes, on February 16, when three men—William Ryder, Thomas Solomon, and Thomas Dyer—pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Ryder fought a man named Ryan for 2s. 6d. a side on a Sunday afternoon near Manchester. Solomon found the 2s. 6d. for Ryder, and Dyer was referee. Ryan was knocked down, his head striking a railway plate as he fell, and he died from his injuries.

Mr. Justice Shearman said he could not take a serious view of the fight. Ryder fought at the instigation of Ryan, and not until it was forced upon him, and then he fought with perfect fairness. He felt it impossible to treat him as a criminal. It ought to be understood, however, that fighting to a finish with bare fists was an illegal act, and if anyone was killed those taking part must accept the responsibility. Solomon was more responsible than Ryder because he put down the money which caused the fight.

"I say seriously," added his lordship, "if people are ready to put down money and it is the desire of two men to exhibit their skill, let them spend a few shillings on a couple of pairs of boxing-gloves, and then fight it out. I should be pleased to see 500 people looking on if properly padded gloves were worn and no serious injury could be inflicted. I seriously suggest to people who keep licensed houses in this neighbourhood that the proper thing to do if young men want to have a contest of skill is to put up a little money for some gloves and let them fight it out in the proper way."

Accused were bound over.—The "Daily Mail."

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut W C Bird, Northamptons.
Capt R P Birtles, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H G Hall, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J M Morgan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A P Rosling, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G E Vincent, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A W Ferris, Londons.
Second-Lieut W W Steuart, Highland L I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut J W Davidson, Sherwoods.
Lieut J Mahony, West Surreys.

DIED.

Second-Lieut G H C Garland, Field Artillery.
Lieut B Horner, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut W N Arnold, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Barrett, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H S Baxter, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut E A Bradbury Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J F Brierley, Worcesters.
Lieut-Col H S De Brett, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J P Flynn, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut C B Furmston, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut H R Forsyth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G EA Frost, Northamptons.
Lieut A S Giles, Sherwoods.
Capt W H S Graham, Gordons.
Lieut E W F Jephson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Jones, Irish Rifles.
Major H Kaye, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D V H Larner, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R C Murray, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut A C Owen, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W Pickford, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A E Preedy, Devons.
Second-Lieut F H E Reeve, Northumberlands.
Lieut G H Smith, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut D G A Springham, Sherwoods.
Capt N S Stone, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut C W Thornton, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C A B White, Durhams.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut O C Stokes, Munsters.

LONDON, March 13.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut V A Berridge, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut G M G Bibby, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W E Deakin, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W S Gardner, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut R A F Grantham, Lincolns.
Lieut W F W Hills, Flying Corps.
Captain F E Knight, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut F J G Leadbitter, King's Roya Rifles.
Lieut E G Palmer, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut R M Ross, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W Ward, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G A Young, Northamptons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F W Haldinstein, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A L Palmer, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut K A Ambler, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S H Baines, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E A Barden, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut B W Batchelor, Rifle Brigade
Lieut G Bishop, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W M Bruce, Gordons.
Lieut B Burman, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut O G S Crawford, Flying Corps.
Lieut R Darling, Liverpools.
Captain J Dawson, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W H Dean, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel F P Dunlop, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S McK Fraser, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut J F Gaudy, Engineers.
Lieut G Goodman, Lincolns.
Captain A A H Hanbury Sparow, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut S E Hart, Gordons.
Second-Lieut L Hobbs, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J W C Hodges, East Kents.
Lieut J E S Jones, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W J Lamb, Gordons.
Lieut J W Lockhart, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut K Mackay, Gordons.
Lieut R H Macturtt, Lincolns.
Captain T L Mitchell, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H N E Ness, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut F L Nicolls, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A Peate, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut C E M Pickthorn, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Pidsley, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J Powell, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut V N Rawes, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut P J Roe, Leinsters.
Captain G W Rogers, Medicals.
Captain W B Scobell, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F J Smith, Gordons.
Lieut E N Wethey, West Yorkshires.
Lieut G J Welh, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R C Wild, Liverpools.

MISSING

Captain W S R Bloomfield, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J G Gordon, Gordons.
Second-Lieut P S Joyce, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V O Lonsdale, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Ryall, Durhams.
Second-Lieut G M Underwood, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A E Watts, Flying Corps.

KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut. Ronald V Knight, R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.—WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut Joseph Paull, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Sub-Lieut Alfred Fullerton, Volunteer Reserve.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The following names of British officers appear in the 341st casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Lieut D R Kharas, I.M.S.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. H R Creighton, I.A.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G R Pedder, 13th Hussars.
Captain S S Lee, R.F.A.
Second-Lieut A Clark, Devonshires.
Lieut-Col. J Grattan, I.A.
Captain M A. Nicholson, I.M.S.

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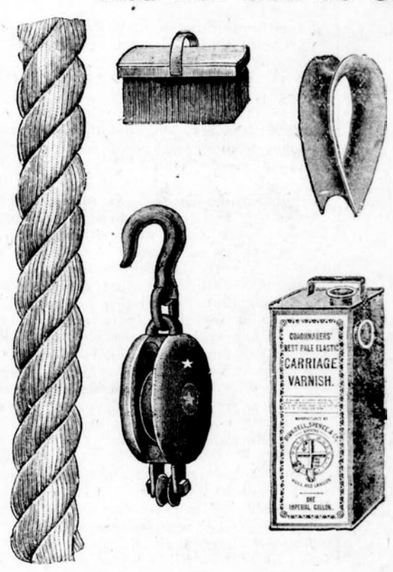

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IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

FUTURE OF DEFENCE FORCE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 23.

The last meeting of the current session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a very large attendance of visitors, among whom was Sir K. G Gupta.

After interpellations, the discussion on the Budget was opened by Mr. Maung Ba Too, who in the course of his speech claimed that Burma too was doing her "bit" in the war, and explained how in various ways, besides presenting 26 lakhs of rupees to the Viceroy for war purposes, Burma was helping to win the war. He did not wish to be importunate at present in pressing the claims of Burma on the Government, but said that one of Burma's greatest ambitions was to see a permanent Burman Judge on the Chief Court bench. He also emphasised the need for a High Court in Burma and liberal Imperial grants for the improvement of communications. Referring to the proposed Burman University, he testified to the strong feeling in Burma that the Bill should be passed in the local council. In conclusion, he paid a warm tribute to Sir Harcourt Butler and confessed to their having looked forward to much progress during his administration, but he hastened to add that this did not prevent them from extending a warm welcome to Sir Reginald Craddock.

COL. APLIN.

Col. Aplin (Burma) in the course of his speech dwelt on the rapid growth of Burma which necessitated improved communications He next referred to the Burma University and said the public were opposed to further delay. There has been a desire that the local Council should deal with the Burma University Bill. It had already been prepared and was before the Government of India. He said the conditions in Burma materially differed from those in India, and the Bill when dealt within the local Council would have more effect than if it were dealt with by the Imperial Council. In conclusion, he referred to the provincial revenues and urged for a more liberal expenditure on the Province.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, speaking on behalf of the Indian section of the commercial and industrial classes, assured Government that though hard hit by the new taxes they would bear them with the patriotic readiness. As for the war gift, he confessed it was a little too high, but welcomed it as it would bring India into a line with the Dominions. Passing on to details of the financial statement, he thanked Government for not enhancing the Salt Tax in view of the rise in prices, and incidentally appealed to Government to investigate the question of prices as soon as the war was over. He welcomed the enhancement of the cotton import duties. He earnestly hoped the enhancement would not be looked upon as a war measure to be withdrawn on the establishment of peace. They recognised that this and all other Imperial fiscal questions must be reconsidered when they had time to assimilate the educative lessons of the war, but the first consideration in this analysis must be the interests of India.

He characterised the Defence of India Force Act as a landmark in Indian history and trusted the response would be prompt and extensive. He apprehended some hampering in trade due to the railway surcharge, and said it would have been better if any other method had been resorted to.

IMPERIAL WAR COUNCIL.

Dealing with the Imperial War Council, Sir Fazulbhoy warmly acknowledged Lord Hardinge's part in securing a place for Indians on the Council and expressed the hope that the fiscal arrangements that may be decided upon.

RAJAH SIR RAMPAL SINGH.

Rajah Sir Rampal Singh said it was very fortunate for India that at a time like the present she had a sympathetic man like Sir William Meyer to deal with her finance. Proceeding, he said India would not rest in her desire to help the Empire till Germany was crushed. India offered her mite with a cheerful heart. He hoped that steps would be taken for the development of India's industries.

Referring to the supertax he doubted the wisdom of its imposition. He expressed gratitude at the steps taken to allocate the profits of the sale of wheat to different provinces.

He further said the fact at a time when economy was the watch-word of the administraion, he annual expenditure of thirty lakhs for education was most gratifying which also showed that Government would not shelve this most important question.

RAI SITANATH RAI BAHADUR.

Rai Sitanath Rai Bahadur said that the outstanding feature of the budget was the war conribution. The Indians did not grudge it but that did not mean that they were not conscious of what they had done already and said the critics conveniently forgot the fact India was a very poor country. Dealing with the methods adopted to meet the new demand, he approved of the increase in cotton and jute duties, and partly of the railway surcharge, but took serious objection to the novel method of levying a super-tax which, while exempting the greater portion of the profits of joint stock companies which had attained fabulous dimensions lately, would threw the entire burden on individuals who had so profited. He also expressed it as his honest belief that a combined super and income tax rate of less than two annas in a rupee should have been sufficient. He also dealt with probable raising of money on agricultural incomes, and said it would create great discontent, especially if it came on the top the of super-tax, and consequently, would be the height of unwisdom.

After cordially endorsing the methods adopted to raise the new loan he went on to urge the claims of education, sanitation, and agricultural improvements and asked what had become of the scheme for universal primary education which Lord Minto's Government had announced was under preparation. In strongly pressing the necessity of a great diversity of industries he poignantly remarked that the Department of Commerce and Industry had done very little in remedying the situation

Alluding to the steady upward movement in expenditure under general administration he said it was not well to increase the expenditure by partition of districts in Bengal and that against the wishes of people concerned.

MR. M. B. DADHABHOY.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy was of opinion that the Government decision to take up part of the war burden had been enthusiastically welcomed throughout the Empire and declared that Mr. Chamberlain was quite justified in affirming that the grant from India had been made by the unanimous good-will of the Indian people. Nevertheless, if they in India cheerfully accepted the burden it was not because they didy not feel the strain but because they realised that no sacrifice was too great to be made in securing victory for the allied cause.

Mr. Dadabhoy then submitted that the scheme devised for the payment of the gift advisable as it was, was not the best as it would, in consequence of additional taxation narrow down the margin of taxable capacity, while they would have to face heavy liabilities after the close of the war and favoured the alternative scheme of making over to the Imperial Government, a substantial portion of gold standard and paper currency reserves now held in England as besides being economical it would place at Britain's disposal some ready cash, while leaving untapped the taxable capacity of India.

Alluding to increase in cotton duties, he said it was regrettable to see Lancashire agitation to secure its repeal and asserted that any concession to British manufacture would produce the keenest disappointment here. He was not against the promised reconsideration of the question, as he was confident that then India's claims would not be slightly overlooked.

With reference to the issue of rupee notes, he said it was undesirable.

After expressing his satisfaction at the announcement of a systematic and liberal scheme of delegation in matters of financial powers he went on to discuss the opium sale policy of the Government with particular reference to the agreement Government had concluded with Netherlands and Indies for the supply of Indian opium at an agreed fixed price and said that the policy erred too much on the side of moderation and that any arrangement to sell opium at low price to consuming Governments would lack justification.

Turning to the expenditure side of the Budget, he urged for retrenchment on civil side for which there was scope enough. the keenest disappointment. We certainly cannot reconcile ourselves to the position of administrative and fiscal subordination to the Dominions. The people look to Your Excellency for securing to them that justice and generous treatment to which they have earned an indisputable title by their conduct during this crisis."

MR. BRAY.

Mr. Bray referring to the Budget said it was his desire to steer a middle course. In his remarks he did not desire to give indiscriminate praise, still less to indulge in captious criticism. But he wished to refer particularly to two points. The first was railways, which he said were a great asset to the country, but he said it was a fixed natural law that you could not take away constantly without deterioration, and he said railways were, as at present administered, a wasting asset. Referring to last year he asked what had become of the profits of that period, and feared the Hon. Finance Member had blewed the lot. He gave the Hon. Member credit for believing that he meant to repay these amounts when the opportunity arose, but he was doubtful and said so long as there was a common purse, railways would not get their dues and advocated a special reserve.

He then referred to the supertax and said no method of taxation would please everybody, and he (Mr. Bray) could not improve on the proposals of the Finance Minister. Mr. Bray then referred to the war loan and said people who failed to subscribe what they could afford, who withheld money they were able to invest, would find that it became blood money and would bring ill luck on the withholders.

MAHARAJAH OF COSSIMBAZAR.

The Maharajah of Cossimbazar congratulated his Lordship on the wise Budget. He expressed his satisfaction at the Finance Member's avoidance of any increase in the salt tax and trusted that it never again be raised however dark the fiscal situation might be.

Referring to the Government's future attitude towards agricultural incomes he asserted that the necessity forecasted by the Government should never arise, and vehemently declared that even should it arise. Government should not go back upon promises and pledges contained in the permanent settlement of Bengal and enactments contained therewith.

Passing on to the new taxes imposed, he remarked that while the jute duty was good, the railway surcharge would ultimately recoil on the consumer, besides hampering nascent industries. As for the super-tax, he hoped it would soon be revised. Alluding to the enhancement in cotton import duties he said it did one's heart good to see the stand made by Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of India, when Lancashire resented it. In this connection he emphasised the need for the development of manufacturing industries which alone could contribute handsomely to the coffers of the State. He also discussed the opium policy and said, if properly manufactured and controlled, opium might yield in another five years nearly double of the present revenue.

Passing on to the expenditure side of the Budget he urged the need for more being spent on irrigation in Bengal, where rivers were drying up thus causing malaria to spread, besides making navigation impossible. He also asked for more education grants and remarked that not an inconsiderable part of the grants hitherto made to primary education had been spent on bricks and mortar and inspecting staff. He begged the Government to consider favourably the claims of Bengal for an Agricultural College and pleaded for grants for vernacular Medical education, and for earmarking portion of education grants for the purpose of building hostels and boarding houses for students of backward and untouchable classes, who did not find admission into the existing hostels. He thanked the Government for the recent notification regarding emigration and hoped that even after the war, the Government would not allow any emigration free or indentured.

The Maharaja after pointing out the need for bettering, the position of the Indians in the army refefrred to the post-war reforms and exhorted the Government to consider the welfare of the people.

CAPTAIN AJAB KHAN.

Captain Ajab Khan thanked his Excellency for having nominated him to the Council. He said that in nominating him a well deserved compliment had been paid to the loyalty and prowess of his Imperial Majesty's Indian soldiers who have ungrudgingly and cheerfully fought and shed their blood in every theatre of this present worldwide war. He hoped that this direct representation so wisely inaugurated by his Excellency in the Supreme Legislative Council, would be permanently maintained. He also thanked the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief for having enhanced the pay of the Indian Officers and also allowed free rations to all ranks. "My Lord," he said, "as a representative of the Indian Army, I will now take the liberty of making a few brief suggestions. The accommodation of the Indian Army, I must frankly say, is far from being satisfactory and when normal times return I shall ask that the huts which accommodate the Indian units in most stations should no longer be allowed to exist and be replaced by well lighted and comfortably furnished pucca barracks with paved floors, suitable verandahs, and ablution rooms. My Lord, next I come to the most important question of promoting Indian Officers without distinction to higher and more responsible posts. I do not wish to go into the larger aspects of this question at present, but will certainly ask for prompt reward in the shape of promotion for meritorious services of those officers who are in the service and who have either conspicuously distinguished themselves in the field, or have secured a good record of service and are fit for advancement. From my life long experience of the Indian Army I can safely say that a good many Indian Officers are capable of doing much more and exercising larger powers with credit than those with which they are entrusted under the existing system." He also suggested for the consideration of the Government the formation of Territorial Army, Navy and Air Services.

MR SUKUL.

Mr. Sukul alluded to the capture of Bagdad and while admitting the contribution of one hundred million pounds was heavy, supported it. The speaker supported the imposition of cotton duties and urged the abolition of countervailing excise duties.

RAJA OF KANIKA.

The Raja of Kanika complimented Sir William Meyer on his wise budget.

Referring to the new scheme of taxation he was of opinion that the general features had been acceptable to the people at large. He then dealt, at length, with the warning given by Sir William Meyer that in times to come Government might be forced to look to agricultural incomes for further contribution towards the revenues of Government and exhorted the Government to think of the consequences before taking such a step. He told the Government that already the land tax had reached a point beyond which to go, would be to trench on the prime necessaries of the life of the farmer. He then discussed the nature of contract between the Government and the holders of permanently settled lands and cautioned the Government against talking lightly of imposing fresh taxes. If only more money was required he suggested a respectable amount could be secured by imposing export duty on cotton. In conclusion, he referred to the pernicious system of indentured labour which should be done away with and to the great need for throwing open commissioned ranks in the army to the Indians.

MR. SHAFI.

Mr. Shafi in congratulating the Finance Member on the budget, said the burden of taxation had fallen on wealthier classes in the country who could pay. Referring to the cotton duties he strongly condemned the attitude of Lancashire and said the people representing its interests, had exhibited a spirit of narrow aggrandisement quite inconsistent with the idea of imperial federation. He hoped the Viceroy, as trustee of the Indian Nation, would resist the attempt at the restoration of former conditions. Such action would alone give impetus to industrial developments in India. Dealing with the budget he said the War Loan has been enthusiastically received all over the country and he next dwelt upon India's participation in the Empire Conference and said the country was grateful to the Government for making concession to public opinion which found expression in the resolution he moved eighteen months ago in Simla. The Council then adjourned for lunch.

MR, B, N, SARMA,

Mr. B. N. Sarma characterised budget as an orthodox budget. He felt that the Government of India were never deterred from imposing burdens on the people for the maintenance and increase of armies. In the course of a review of the country's state and finance he said the Finance Member's speech indicated the possibility of being forced with need to look to land and salt for general burdens in the near future. After dealing with taxation he dealt with a wealth and an economic condition of India and England and said England was not so poor as it was made out. He said he had not the least doubt that the money which was being raised, could be used to better advantage if there was no war.

MR. MIR ASAD ALI KHAN.

Mr. Mir Asad Ali Khan congratulated the Finance Member upon his war Budget. After referring to India's determination to see the war through, he paid a warm tribute to Lord Chelmsford and his government for the introduction of Defence of India Bill and hoped it would be a permanent measure. Touching on India's war gift of 100 million pounds he repudiated the charges of foreign critics that India had not played her part well.

DR, SAPRU,

Dr. Sapru said that the session which was just closing had been a very eventful one. Some events had happened during the last two months within the four walls of the council which would have a far-reaching effect and this would only be realised by the coming generation. Not the least important of these had been the budget. If he were asked to summarise the essential features of it he would say it shows in remarkable degree, combination of foresight, resourcefulness and equity. It was possible he declared, to find more money in a more satisfactory manner than had been done. He could not understand why those who were hit by super-tax made so much of it even after realising that more money had to be found. Exception had also been taken to railway surcharge and he would express the hope that when Indian finance reached its equilibrium it might be possible to revise it. Turning to excise duty he said it had been a sore point with Indians for over a quarter of a century. A certain amount was necessary for Sir William Meyer to have decided to raise the import duties and the events which had recently happened in England bore testimony to it. When one remembered the poverty and the limited resources of India, and the extent of help India was rendering to England and when one also remembered the prosperous condition of Lancashire and their little-mindedness, one was bound to exclaim:—"Look at this picture and at that".

Dr. Sapru thanked the Government for their courage and strongly hoped that that courage would not fail them when the time came for reconsideration. After expressing the hope that additional burden on land would be unnecessary he thanked the Government for the additional grant of Rs. 30 lakhs for education, but said that distribution of it had been carried out on a wrong basis. He was gratified to see Government taking a courageous step in abolishing indentured labour and said it had been a prime need. He also dealt with the question of a Governor-in-Council for U.P. and asked if the appointment of Sir H. Butler meant shelving of the question for another five ears. They had already been patient for over 8 years, and it was unjust to ask them to wait for five more years. Speaking of commissions in the Army he paid a tribute to Captain Ajab Khan who, with all strength of his position in the army, also saw the urgent need for it. Referring to the Public Services Commission report, he warned the Government against believing with the commissioners that the provision for nine men would satisfy our aspirations. Speaking of the Indian War Conference representatives, he said, to those who thought that in selecting them they had followed procedure in the Dominions should remember that being Dominions' ministers they had the voice of people behind them, whereas the Indian representatives had not.

MR. B. N. BASU.

Mr. Basu brought to the notice of Government the building of the new city of Delhi and said there was no excuse for going on with the enormous expenditure at a time like this and he suggested that the scheme should be abandoned. Next, he congratulated Sir Reginald Craddock on his elevation to Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma. To Sir William Meyer he offered his appreciation of his very efficient administration of the Finance Department at a most arduous time. Speaking about the war contribution he admitted it was a very large sum and that it would be a heavy handicap to Indian progress and aspiration. The time was extraordinary and he would gladly make the sacrifice. He expressed a hope that great claims of India namely education and sanitation would not be forgotten. He pleaded for self-government.

Mr. Rahmin whole-heartedly supported the budget.

MR. SASTRI

Mr. Sastri expressed approbation like others of the special taxation devised by the Finance Member to effectuate India's gift of £100 million as war contribution. In spite of widespread approval, nearly every tax newly imposed had been selected for attack by one section or other and after the war, all sorts of proposals for recasting the burdens would be made. The increase in railway fares and the charges on goods traffic and the super-tax on large incomes and the additional import duty on cotton would each be vigorously challenged. Should these attacks prove even partially successful the result will possibly be additional imposts on land or salt which would be disastrous. The poor Indian tax-payer and agriculturist had always been overburdened and Mr. Sastri said he would specially plead with Government not to listen to the cries for relief from whatever

(Continued on page 10.)

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (I) DRAW WITH B. E. S. (1).

These two teams tried conclusions in their first round tie on the Oval on Friday, when a pretty fast and close encounter ended in an even draw, the scores being one goal all. The game was very evenly contested and as to lost chances both sets of forwards were at fault. The Medical forwards showed pretty combination at times and Wadia was a host in himself. Fernandez and Arkley in the Medical defence worked throughout with great judgment and coolness. Rane, Wadia and Musquiter indulged in pretty passing bouts and sorely taxed the opposing defence. For the Bombay Educational Society's team Cowton in goal brought off a few splendid saves, while Jukes and Moore worked very hard in defence and stopped repeated onslaughts. But the B. E. S. halves were lagging far too behind and would not follow up the progress of their forward line, who as a whole, in spite of pretty dodges, lacked cohesion. Both teams kept up a hot pace throughout and there was no lack of "go" on either side. The B. E. S. forwards with a little more understanding should do well in their next meeting with the Medicals, whose better training was quite manifest from the start. Wadia scored the only goal for the Medicals, while Cutler equalised for the B. E. S. team. The sides were:—

Bombay Educational Society's Team.—Cowton: Jukes and Moore; Villard, Race and Pope; Jewell, Wilson, Kale, Cutler and Sinclair.

Grant Medical College.—Wolsley; Smith and Arkley; Briganza, Fernandez and Smith; Musquiter, Wadia, D'Souza, Rane and Perkins.

Referees.—Messrs. Moir and Kapadia.

LAWN TENNIS.

GENTLEMEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES.

M. Fox beat R. Butler, 6-2, 6-0.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

The following match between Mrs. Reynolds and Mr. Irwin v. Mrs. Bonner and Capt. C. Toft, will be played on 24th March, 1917.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 22nd.

M. G. Bengal	Good	.. ..	9.62
" "	Fully Good	.. ..	9.80
" "	Fine	.. ..	10.05
" No 1 Oomra	Good	.. ..	10.32
" " "	Fully Good	.. ..	10.56
" " "	Fine	.. ..	10.75
" Broach	Good	.. ..	11.56
" "	Fully Good	.. ..	11.82
" "	Fine	.. ..	11.99
" Scinde	Good	.. ..	9.47
" "	Fully Good	.. ..	9.65
" "	Fine	.. ..	9.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	500
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..
" " Imports	.. .. ..	..

Months.	To-day's price
May	21.81—1
July	21.65—25
Nov.	20.40—20
Mid. Americans	12.46
Egyptian F. G. F.	23.10
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May. 18.93 / July. 18.77 / Oct. 18.33 / May. 18.43 / July. 18.33

New Orleans 10 a.m.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 22nd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	12.20	+3
March-April	12.02	
April-May	11.96	
May-June	11.91	
June-July	11.84	+4
July-Aug.	11.76	+3
Aug.-Sept.	11.60	+2
Sept.-Oct.	11.45	No change.
Oct.-Nov.	11.34	
Nov.-Dec.	11.25	
Dec.-Jan.	11.22	
Jan.-Feb.	11.20	+1
Feb.-Mar.	11.19	
March-April	11.18	

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 22.

Recd. 8-10 p.m., March 23.

Montagu's silver report says the weakness of the market has been due to the considerable fall in Shanghai exchange and sales of silver from China encouraging sale from Indian bazaars, which have now opened a fairly large bear position in market.

(Continued from column 6.)

spot. Thanks to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb terminated the proceedings.

MEETING AF MEHSASA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MEHSANA, Mar. 23.

A largely attended meeting was held here under the presidentship of Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, Suba Saheb who explained lucidly and impressively the purpose, viz., the need of subscribing to the War Loan. District and Taluka committees were formed for the purpose.

25 LAKHS SUBSCRIBED BY KARACHI PORT TRUST.

KARACHI, March 23.

The Karachi Port Trust has decided to subscribe 25 lakhs to the Indian War Loan.

WAR LOAN

LATEST FIGURES.

NEARLY FOUR AND A QUARTER CRORES.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, up to the time of going to press:—

	Rs.
Bengal ..	..1,93,94,400
Bombay ..	..1,47,42,400
Madras ..	.. 8,66,800
United Provinces	.. 11,05,400
Punjab	.. 34,57,800
Burma	.. 13,16,400
Bihar and Orissa	.. 3,08,200
Central Provinces	.. 8,06,600
Assam	.. 50,200
Minor Administrations..	3,02,500
Total Rs.	4,23,50,300

THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI'S EXAMPLE.

ASKS SPECIE BANK TO PAY 8 LAKHS IN WAR LOAN BONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you herewith copy of a letter which I have received from the Private Secretary to his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, to whom I as Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank have to pay a third dividend of four annas in the rupee on his claim against the Bank. His Highness desires that the whole of the payment to be made to him viz., Rs. 8,44,630-6-11 be made, as far as possible, in Indian War Loan Bonds and I shall be very pleased to carry out his patriotic instructions. I trust that this splendid example will be followed by thousands of other creditors of the Bank, and to that end would ask you to be good enough to publish the enclosed letter.—Yours, etc.,

J. SAUNDERS SLATER.
Official Liquidator,
Indian Specie Bank Ltd.

Bombay March 23rd.

Huzur Office, Hill Building,
Morvi, 15th March, 1917.

To,
The Official Liquidator of the
Indian Specie Bank, Bombay.

Sir,—It has appeared in the papers that you have declared a further dividend of four annas in the Rupee payable on the 1st April which is not very far. According to this dividend of four annas his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi's total amount comes to about eight Lakhs and the money I presume, will be paid by a cheque. His Highness intends to take the Indian War Loan recently issued. So if it is in no way inconvenient to you and if you are in a position to buy for his Highness Indian War Bonds 1922, in Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement can you oblige us by doing so? and let me know, what you can do in the matter.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) BHANJI KANJI,
Private Secretary.

CALCUTTA, March 23.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT DHARAMPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 23.

A large meeting of the subjects of Dharampur State, Surat Agency, called by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb Shri Mohandevji was held at Dharampur on Thursday, in aid of the Indian War Loan. His Highness presided. Dewan Framroz Garda opened the proceedings enumerating the benefits of the British connection to India and the obligation on Indian people to stand by the Empire and contribute all their resources. India had already given men and materials to the best of her might and now money was wanted to bring the war to an early close. The terms of the Loan were highly beneficial and people, rich and poor, could earn the best return on the money invested, to which Government pledged all the revenue of India. Ornaments locked in houses did not bring any return. The prices of gold and silver were rising. The sale of ornaments would fetch increased value and this if invested in War Loan bonds and cash certificates would bring a profitable interest. It was his Highness' wish that all who could save and send money should readily come forward and take loans in large amounts

Khan Bahadur Burjorji Vakil, Judicial Councillor, moved the principal resolution. He referred to the visit of the Heir-Apparent of Germany to this country some years ago and the eve which Germany had on this country. He made a strong appeal to all to aid England at this most critical juncture.

Prince Prabhat Devji, Mr. Khandubhai, Revenue Forest Officer, Mr. Ardeshir Dhandhura and others made speeches supporting the resolution.

An influential committee with Prince Prabhat Devji as Chairman, the Dewan, officers and other leading citizens was formed. Rs. 1,10,000 were subscribed on the

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 24, 1917.

QUESTIONABLE FINANCE.

With the growth in the revenues of the country, in recent years there has been a large and continuous growth in expenditure. Of course, increased and increasing expenditure, taken by itself as a feature of national finance, is not necessarily open to any serious objection. What is, however, of the moment is the nature of the purposes for which the increase has been incurred and the results produced by such outlay of public money. It is unnecessary to go into details. Suffice it to say—and there is no necessity to labour the point—that the increase in Indian expenditure has continued to differ from the increases in most European countries in this most fundamental aspect, that, while the rising scale of charges on general administration has remained a constant factor, the Government have found little money to spare for objects intimately connected with the social well-being of the people—such as education, sanitation, industrial development and relief o agricultural indebtedness. The evil of an uncontrolled growth of expenditure in all directions in the name of increased efficiency,—which has invariably meant increased establishments and revised scales of pay and pension for officials,—has been largely a result of a persistent tendency, in our Imperial as well as Provincial financiers, to under-estimate revenue and over-estimate expenditure in the preparation of financial forecasts. The evil of this tendency,—with its inevitable effects already indicated—has been markedly aggravated during these years of war.

In his budget speech Sir William Meyer paid a compliment to Provincial Governments for their continued assistance in carrying out the financial policy prescribed for them. What has been this policy? It has consisted in "conserving the balances and refraining from new expenditure which is not immediately necessary or remunerative." And how has it been carried out and with what results? On the one hand, the systematic tendency to under-estimate income and over-estimate expenditure has been continued, on the other hand, the expenditure has been limited to heads of "an absolutely obligatory character." The result of this dual and mutually helpful process has been, that while no retrenchment has been practised, where it could and should have been, namely, as regards expenditure on the manifold ramification of the great spending departments, included under the comprehensive heads of "an absolutely obligatory character," pressing needs of the country in regard to the intellectual and material advancement of the people,—the expenditure on which ought really to be of "an absolutely obligatory character,"—have for the most part continued unattended to or inadequately financed on the plea of financial stringency and the necessity of conserving resources. The anti-climax of the process has been that overflowing balances have constituted the chief feature of the provincial financial operations. Caution which ought certainly to be the guiding principle in handling and disposing of public money, has, in fact, been carried beyond the limits of prudence and a proper regard for the needs of the country. To take more money from the people than is necessary, even when the larger part of expenditure is incurred on beneficial and urgent purposes such as those of education, is not, to our mind, proof of sound finance. But to take more money than necessary and to stint these purposes, is altogether unjustifiable.

A study of the revised financial statements presented in the various provincial legislative councils during the second week of the month, brings home this marked defect in provincial finances. In commenting on the Bombay budget we have already referred to this aspect of the question as far as our own Presidency is concerned. It is necessary, however, merely to recount the figures. The accounts for the year 1915-16 opened with a balance of Rs. 1,58,04,000. The closing balance for the year was estimated in the budget at Rs. 1,31,51,000; it rose to Rs. 1,43,65,000 in the revised and to Rs. 1,77,01,000 in the actuals. The total provincial revenue amounted to Rs. 7,75,60,000 showing a net increase of Rs. 23,70,000 over the revised and of Rs. 26,60,000 over the budget estimates; the expenditure, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 7,56,63,000, showing a net decrease of Rs. 9,66,000 as compared with the revised, and of Rs. 15,14,000, with the budget estimates. Coming to 1916-17, we find the opening balance of Rs. 1,43,65,000 rising to to Rs. 17,701, on the closing of the accounts of the previous year, the closing balance from Rs. 1,41,15,000 in the budget to Rs. 2,42,21,000 in the revised estimates of the year, and the income ascending from Rs. 7,51,60,000 in the budget to Rs. 8,01,25,000 in the revised estimates and the expenditure descending from Rs. 7,54,10,000 in the budget, to Rs. 7,36,05,000 in the revised estimates,—with the inevitable result that the opening balance of Rs. 2,42,21,000 of the next official year is estimated to swell to a closing balance of Rs. 2,59,31,000. In Madras, the general financial situation is described to be "very satisfactory," but, as the "Hindu" points out, this is a feature which brings little comfort to the people. The opening balance in the budget estimate for the next official year is Rs. 140,85,000 against the budget estimate of the closing balance for 1916-17 of Rs. 99,21,000; the receipts and expenditure are estimated at Rs. 8,07,59,000 and Rs. 7,94,61,000, the surplus working out at Rs. 12,98,000 and the closing balance expected to be Rs. 1,53,83,000. In the Punjab the addition to the provincial balance in the year 1915-16 alone has been by 40 per cent. In the United Provinces, the administration of which has been guided by a head generally considered an expert financier, things are no less unsatisfactory.

Notes of the Day.

"The Sure Foundation of Freedom."

The telegram which Mr. Lloyd George has sent to the Russian Premier, Prince Lyoff, expressing profound satisfaction that "Russia stands with the nations basing their institutions on a responsible Government" will be cordially endorsed throughout the British Empire. It seems ancient history now, but there was not a little misgiving when the Anglo-Russian convention was first signed, and until the outbreak of the war, as to what such an alliance might bring in its train. Liberty-living Britain and the most absolute of autocracies manifestly did not suggest an inherently happy combination, and the question was whether we were going to influence Russia for the better or *vice versa*. Some of the master minds in the British Empire were for long troubled by the problem. Fortunately all those speculations are now permanently set at rest. In the words of Mr. Lloyd George's generous acknowledgment:

"Much as we appreciate the loyal, steadfast co-operation which we received from the late Tsar and Russia's armies for two and a half years, we believe that the revolution whereby her destinies are based upon the sure foundation of freedom is the greatest service yet made to the Allied cause."

Lord Montagu's Lecture.

Lord Montagu's lecture on Aviation at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Governor and Lady Willingdon, was a very successful one from every point of view. There was a good attendance, and Lord Montagu certainly contrived to make his lecture an exceptionally entertaining one, having regard to the rather dry and technical nature of the subject. His Excellency, in introducing the lecturer, made an interesting little speech, containing one or two friendly suggestions calculated to "draw" the speaker which did not altogether miss fire. After briefly tracing the history of flying from the earliest attempts, Lord Montagu pointed out that no one till 1908 had been able to rival even the smallest and most insignificant of birds: "The sparrow could do what the wisest and bravest man could not do, and that was to fly." The Wrights however became the first pioneers, and had justly won world-wide fame for their intrepid and devoted work, which had since been carried on by others with no less enterprise and ability. From October 1908 to March 1917 represented a period of memorable advance in aviation: "Nine and a half years in time", as Lord Montagu said, "an age in progress."

A Striking Comparison.

This phenomenal progress the lecturer ascribed to the pressure and exigencies of the war,—the rivalry of belligerent nations for command of the Air being a vital factor in modern fighting. Lord Montagu gave some striking comparative figures to show how Aviation has been revolutionized during the last decade:—

	1908.	1917.
Speed.	35 miles per hour.	142 miles per hour.
Longest distance flown.	77 miles.	980 miles.
Highest altitude	300 feet.	25,000 feet.
Rate of Ascent	300 feet in 15 minutes.	10,000 feet in 15 minutes (First 5000 in 5 minutes).
Load	1 person	16 persons or 1½ tons.
Auto-stability	none	Nearly achieved.

This is indeed an astonishing record of sheer achievement.

India to England by Aeroplane.

Our readers will recall Lord Montagu's fascinating forecast of a passenger service by aeroplane between India and England. As the aeroplane flies.—Lord Montagu deprecates the simile of the crow,—the distance would be only about 3,600 miles, as compared with 6,000 miles by the sea route. Lord Montagu has worked out the comparative time table between the two routes,—one via Russia, by which the mails would reach London in less than 36 hours, reckoning by the speed already achieved by the planes of to-day, and the passenger service be completed in 3 days; the other,—the "All Red" route,—via Bander Abbas, Basra, Alexandria, Malta and Gibralter to Land's End, would take 5 days. Lord Montagu's description of the voyage, on which the passengers would call halt at Bander Abbas for lunch, and at Basra for dinner was quite seductively topical. He appealed for a gift of a flight of 4 sea planes, costing about 1½ lakhs, for the protection of India's coast lines. Such a gift, he said, would be historical. Lord Montagu also pointed out that India was an ideal training ground; and said that Indians with necessary training should make good pilots. He looked forward to the not far-distant day when a fully organised Imperial Air Service would be at work, in which all parts of the Empire would participate.

Calcutta Taxi-Fares Increased.

Some days ago, it will be remembered, we mentioned that there was a movement on foot among Bombay Taxi-Owners to secure the raising of the tariff in view of the great rise in the cost of petrol and, indeed, of all other materials used by the motorist,—lubricating oil, tubes and tyres, to say nothing of the drivers' cigarettes "(Scissors", we understand, now stand at 3½ annas a packet!) It is interesting and significant to learn from "The Statesman," that in the Eastern Capital the move has already been made and the day tariff has been put up to ten annas for the first mile and two annas for every subsequent quarter of a mile, instead of eight annas for the first mile and two annas for every subsequent quarter of a mile. The return journey tariff for cars taken outside the five mile radius has also been increased. We gather from "The Statesman" that this increase in fares has saved some of the owners from the prospect of having to take their cars off the road.

The Cinderella Province.

The claims of Burma which were urged in the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday by Mr. Maung Bah Too deserve all sympathy. The lack of proper communications with India is, of course, a perennial complaint and it is sad to contemplate that a University for Burma is still a long way off becoming a reality. The raising of the Chief Court to the status of a High Court may yet be deferred for a longer period,—on "administrative and financial grounds." However that may be, it is almost pathetic to find a Burman representative urging,—and urging not with a wish to be importunate,—that "one of Burma's greatest ambitions is to see a permanent Burman Judge on the Chief Court Bench!"

Company Promotion and the War.

The one-time busy process of company promoting has not escaped the influence of the war in England. Early in the war the necessity of conserving the national surplus for war purposes compelled the Government to require that every public appeal for capital and for the registration of a company should obtain Treasury sanction. According to the latest report of the Comptroller,—it is not apparently in India alone that Government reports are a year behind,—the total number of companies on the register in England and Wales fell during 1915, by nearly 1,000, there being 3,749 new companies and 4,634 companies being either wound up or removed from the register. There were about 2,000 fewer companies formed in 1915, than in 1914, and 3,000 fewer than in 1913. It is however, in the nominal capital of the new companies that the ravages of war are specially marked, the total being 49 millions in 1915, as against 104 millions in 1914, and 146¾ millions in 1913, which was itself a poor year for the company promoting business.

THE MOTORISTS' 'VADE MECUM.'

"The Motorists'" Guide "(India)", 2nd Edition by M. J. Giles, Bombay, "The Times" Press.

We have to apologise for a rather belated review of the second edition of Mr. M. J. Giles' excellent "Motorists' Guide." The publication of this new edition has been necessitated primarily by the passing of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1914, which has repealed all the previous provincial acts, consolidated local laws and regulations and made practically one law for the whole of India, so that the motorist can pass from one province to another with no feeling of uncertainty,—if he has studied the new act,—as to his position and what he can or cannot do. But apart from this the new edition of the Guide is very welcome since,—in addition to re-writing practically the whole of the first edition, which the new Act rendered essential.—motoring is a business or pastime which goes on developing so widely and rapidly that, the law apart, there is ample justification for the periodical refurbishing of a work of this character. Thus among the features of the new edition are a chapter on "Touring in India," an up-to-date map of India showing the routes suitable for motoring,—a very important and welcome feature; a motorist's map of Bombay and places within a day's run, which is published for the first time and is a veritable Godsend to the local motorist; a special chapter dealing with motoring in India; the Airship Act and Rules Made Under It and the International Circulation Rules.

It need hardly be said that a Guide of this character, provided it proves in practice to be what it claims to be,—a genuine guide to the motorist,—is a volume which nobody, whether driver or user of motor vehicles, should be without. The Bombay public and motorists in India generally are fortunate in that the author of the present work is probably better qualified than any other to deal with his subject. Mr. Giles has been connected with the regulation of the motor traffic in the City of Bombay since the department was established and he presides over it with notable efficiency and geniality. But more than that, he takes something more than a routine interest in his department as his book shows. He has brought to bear upon it an intelligent and human interest and has thus become the guide, philosopher and friend of those for whom his book caters, though he may be found a stern, if just, official towards those who bring themselves within the meshes of the comprehensive laws and regulations which he has to administer. If every motorist could be trusted to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest this guide, however, such persons should be few and far between, for it is undoubted that the majority of offenders offend rather by ignorance, incompetence or disinclination to bother themselves with a study of the law, than because they possess a double dose of original sin. Everyone who has made a study of the subject, must be amazed at the state of ignorance of the average motorist which apply to him of the laws and regulations. The taxi-driver generally has a good working knowledge of those especially applying to his calling, gained more by sharp experience than by study of the rules, and some private drivers and owners take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the law, but they are few and far between. With the existence of this Guide there is no excuse for such ignorance. The Indian Motor Vehicles Act is not only here in its full text, but it is enlightened with voluminous notes explanatory of every clause, while another chapter performs the same office in relation to the Motor Vehicles Rules. The Guide, in fact, is a complete *vade mecum* for the motorist, from the luxurious all-India tourist, in his Daimler or Rolls-Royce (who has a chapter to himself), to the humble driver of a Ford taxi, it caters for the learner as well as the expert and should be also a valuable addition to the lawyer's bookshelf. The price at which it is issued, places it within the reach of all. We have only one suggestion to make and that is that a cheap edition in one or more of the vernaculars might be profitable and would certainly be useful.

Official and Personal.

Dr. Constancio Continho, the Medical officer of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, has passed the M. D. course in Hygiene with the degree of Doctor in Hygiene just newly instituted by the Bombay University.

Sir Thomas Holland lunched at Government House yesterday.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Gaekwad of Baroda and A.D.C. took tea with their Excellencies yesterday afternoon.

His Excellency The Governor and Lady Willingdon attended a lecture on "Aviation" by Lord Montagu at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday evening.

Captain the Hon. Finch Knightley, A.D.C. to H. E. The Governor of Bengal, has arrived at Government House.

On Thursday his Excellency visited the Freeman Thomas War Hospital and her Excellency visited the Cumballa War Hospital.

H. E. The Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., Governor-designate of Bengal and the Countess of Ronaldshay are expected to arrive at Government House this morning about 10 a.m., and will leave this evening at 10-30 p.m. for Calcutta.

The Commander-in-Chief will leave Delhi on the 26th instant and will visit Dehra Dun, Roorkee, Umballa on his way to Simla where he will arrive on 31st.

FOOD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.

Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 23.

Riots occurring in Berlin are due to scarcity of food.

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE ON ST. QUENTIN.

SERIES OF ENEMY REVERSES.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON SANTERRE.

ALSO SOUTH-EAST OF ARRAS.

A LARGE VILLAGE OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Mar. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing to-day says heavy snowfalls are hampering operations but bad weather is quite as unfavourable to the Germans as to us, preventing them from observing the strength and direction of our advance which continues rapidly on the Santerre plateau, west of St. Quentin, and slowly along a twenty mile front south-east of Arras.

Our cavalry patrols are in contact with the German rearguards within five miles of the outskirts of St. Quentin.

RESISTANCE BY ENEMY.

Enemy resistance is very active in the Arras-Ypres sector, the latter position of which is defended by a series of strong points. Between Ypres and Croiselles, a distance of ten miles, the Germans are holding a series of machine-gun posts but we are bringing up field guns in excellent style and not much difficulty is anticipated in reducing these.

In fact there is already a pretty deep bulge eastwards in the enemy line here, reaching to the large village of Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, which we occupied yesterday, carrying our advance to a point four miles north of Ypres.

OUT-HUNNING ATTILA IN DEVASTATION.

It is reported that the Germans continue to carry off batches of young women in order, as they say, to prevent the French employing them on munition work. They also continue to out-hun Attila in devastation. There are many stories of disaffection in German ranks and it is known that they are finding it difficult to maintain the food supplies. Some prisoners declare that they have been without food for some time.

SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION.

Reuter's correspondent with French Headquarters wires that the enemy continues systematically to destroy everything useful. He has blown enormous gaps in roads at the entrances and exits of all towns and large villages by means of mines and tall elms which lined both sides of main roads have been felled across the roads or sawn half through so that they overhang the roads and must be felled and dragged away to allow the wheeled traffic to pass.

ENEMY RESISTANCE INCREASING.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS IN ARRAS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Mar. 23.

A British communiqué this evening says the enemy's resistance is increasing on the whole front westward of St. Quentin to southward of Arras. Heavy snowstorms have impeded our advance.

We carried out a successful raid north-east of Arras. The enemy counterattacking across the open suffered severely in casualties. A small party raided our trenches northward of Ypres but was driven out. Our machineguns dispersed another south-westward of Lens.

AUSTRALIA'S DEMAND.

TON FOR TON AND GERMAN ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADELAIDE, Mar. 22.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Mar. 23.

The Congress of the Australian Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution to support the demand to exact ton for ton for all shipping destroyed by the Germans, contrary to the usages of war, also strongly to resist any proposal to hand back the German islands in the Pacific on the ground that such a step would be opposed to the interests and safety of the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.*
Recd. 5-5 p.m. March 23.

The Maharajah of Bikanir lunched with Their Majesties to-day.

*These two telegrams were delayed by interruption of cables.

FOOD CONTROL IN ENGLAND.

DRASTIC SUGAR REGULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 23.

Lord Devonport has announced drastic sugar regulatiors making it a punishable offence to sell more than a fortnight's supply to any customer and penal offence for a consumer to possess more than the same. The Police are empowered to enter suspected households.

New food orders are expected immediately, ordering two meatless and potato-less days weekly and in restaurants portions of meat will not be allowed to exceed five ounces.

FRENCH FRONT EXTENDED.

EAST OF ST. QUENTIN CANAL.

LIVELY ENEMY ATTACKS IN VREGNY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Mar. 23.

A French communiqué says after a lively struggle we succeeded in extending our positions east of the St. Quentin canal, in the region north of Tergnier

We drove the enemy out of several important points which he was stubbornly defending.

We advanced at night south of the Oise and north of Soissons. We occupied several villages in spite of lively enemy counter-attacks in the region of Vregny.

VIGOROUS FRENCH STAND.

SERIES OF ENEMY REVERSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 23.

Last night's French communiqué said: In the region of St. Quentin there were patrol skirmishes north of Dollon. Between the Somme and the Aisne. The enemy attempted by violent counterattacks to dislodge us from the east bank of the St. Quentin canal.

Successive enemy attacks on the front between Clastres and Montescourt were broken, our machine-gun fire inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

Equally violent fighting west of Lafere terminated in a complete defeat of the enemy.

South of the Oise our detachments crossed the Ailette at some points.

The Germans north of the Aisne made renewed attempts between the Laon road and the river. Three attacks on the Vregny-Chivres line were stopped by our barrage fire. Our artillery in the region south of the Aisne enfiladed the Germans inflicting very heavy losses. There was fairly heavy artillery fighting in Woevre.

An enemy attempt at the Romainville farm near St. Mihiel failed.

MORE REPORTS OF VANDALISM AND LOOT.

Reports are continuing to pour in of German vandalism in evacuated zone. Fleck, the Commander of the Seventeenth Army Corps, carried off the furniture of the house in which he resided at Ham.

ARAB CHIEFS REVOLT AGAINST TURKS

SATISFACTORY POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 23.

Speaking in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that most important chiefs in Arabia had revolted against the Turks. As the Turkish force was isolated and the Turkish Headquarters could ascertain its position only through the British press, he preferred not to give particulars of the position in Arabia, but he regarded it as satisfactory.

BULGAR BOMBARDMENT OF MONASTIR

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CORFU, Mar. 23.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Mar. 23.

A Serbian semi-official statement says, prior to the compulsory retirement in the neighbourhood of Monastir, the Bulgars on 18th and 19th bombarded the town and dropped 660 shells, many asphyxiating.

SEVERE WINTER IN GERMANY

SCARCITY AND PRIVATION AHEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 5-5 p.m. March 23.

The long severe winter in Germany threatens serious injury to the new crops. Batocki, the Food Dictator, informed the Essen Miners' Union that owing to the deficient harvest and further damage occasioned by frost, scarcity and privation were unavoidable.

LESSON TO PRUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 22.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Mar. 23.

The "Vorwaerts," referring to Russia, says it would be a dangerous mistake if equal suffrage were not introduced in Prussia during the war.

PRIME MINISTER'S INSPIRING MESSAGES

"LIBERTY AND POPULAR GOVERNMENT."

TO INDIA

At the close of his speech in the Imperial Council yesterday H. E. the Viceroy read the following message sent to him by the Prime Minister:—

"I wish on behalf of the British Government to express to the Government and the people of India our most sincere gratitude for the magnificent contribution which India has just made to the financing of the war. Coming in addition to the enthusiasm and loyalty manifested throughout India on the outbreak of war, and to the invaluable military services since rendered by the Indian army, this gift is to us a moving proof that India shares wholeheartedly with the other subjects of the Crown, the ideals for which we are fighting in this war. That India should come forward of her own accord at this crisis and render such real and opportune assistance is not only a source of sincere satisfaction to His Majesty's Government but must produce a better mutual understanding among all the races and peoples under the British Crown."

TO RUSSIA.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George has sent a telegram to the Russian Premier, Prince Lvoff, expressing the profound satisfaction of Great Britain and the overseas Dominions that Russia stands with the nations basing their institutions on a responsible Government:—

"Much as we appreciate the loyal, steadfast co-operation which we received from the late Tsar and Russia's armies for two and a half years, we believe that the revolution whereby her destinies are based upon the sure foundation of freedom is the greatest service yet made to the Allied cause. It proves that the war is a struggle for popular Government equally with liberty, which has thus won one resounding victory, and is a sure promise that the Prussian military autocracy will soon be overthrown. I do not doubt that the result of the establishment of a stable Government will strengthen Russia in her resolve to prosecute the war until the last stronghold of tyranny has been destroyed and all free peoples unite to attain a future of fraternity and peace."

BRITAIN'S GREETING TO RUSSIA.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESOLUTION.

The House of Commons carried the following resolution unanimously:—

"This House sends the Duma fraternal greetings and tenders to the Russian people heartfelt congratulations upon the establishment among them of free institutions in full confidence that they will lead to not only the rapid and happy progress of the Russian nation, but the prosecution with renewed steadfastness and vigour of the war against the stronghold of autocratic militarism which threatens the liberty of Europe."

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO THE DUMA.

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Mar. 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law moving the resolution sending fraternal greetings to the Duma, said what had happened during the last thirteen days in Russia was reminiscent of the early days of the French Revolution. While it was at present too soon to say that all danger was over, it was not too soon for the Mother of Parliaments to send a message of goodwill to a new government formed with the declared intention of driving out foreign aggressor and establishing freedom and order at home. It was not for us to judge or condemn the Government of an Allied country, but he hoped he might express a feeling of compassion for the Tsar, upon whom birth had laid a burden which had proved too heavy for him.

Mr. Asquith, seconding the the resolution, said the British Parliament welcomed Russia into the fellowship of a free people. He was confident that the distinguished men forming the new government would be found to be endowed with patience, prudence and self-restraint which the situation demanded; above all that they would not abate the'r resolve to concentrate on bringing the war to such an end as to justify the sacrifices of the Allies, whose cause was indivisible.

Mr. Devlin, on behalf of the Nationalists, and Mr. Wardle, on behalf of the Labour Members, supported the resolution, whih was unanimously passed amid cheers.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

RECEIVED WITH UNMIXED JOY BY BRITISH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.*
Recd. 5-5 p.m. Mar. 23.

The result of the Russian revolution is received with unmixed joy by the British press. Headings to editorial articles, "Long live Russia", and "Russia a Nation," testify to the satisfaction at what is described as the most momentous event of the war and most crushing blow yet dealt to Germany, which is now expected to feel the influence of the real Russian spirit. Sympathy and pity are expressed for the tragic figure of the Tsar, patriotic and devout but lacking in intellectual and moral strength to place himself boldly at the head of his people.

EX-TSAR AT TSARKOE SELO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 23.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Mar. 24.

The ex-Tsar has arrived at Tsarskoe Selo

KAISER'S SON MISSING.

FAILURE TO RETURN FROM FLIGHT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 23.

A wireless German official elegram says Prince Friedrich Carl of Prussia flew over the enemy lines between Arras and Peronne and has not returned.

RUSSIAN STAND.

FIGHTING IN POLAND AND MOLDAVIA.

ENEMY ATTACK DPIVEN BACK NEAR BRODY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Mar. 23.

A Russian wireless communiqué says in the direction of Lida the enemy attacked after a long bombardment and occupied some positions but our counter-attack partly restored the position.

We drove back an attack after a stubborn battle north-west of Brody.

There was intense enemy aerial and artillery activity in the direction of Focsany.

FIELD COMMANDER'S ADDRESS TO TROOPS.

HEARTY SEND-OFF TO GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS FROM TIFLIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 22.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Mar. 23.

All commanders in the field have issued spirited addresses to troops hailing the new regime and calling on them to crush the enemy.

All the members of the Dynasty have placed themselves at the disposal of Government.

Grand-Duke Nicholas was given a moving send-off from Tiflis by the troops and civilians. In his farewell speech he said after the war he would return to his little estate.

Political prisoners, who have been released from Siberia, have arrived at Chita. They include the famous Maria Spiridanova, who was given a great reception; the crowd carried her shoulder-high and a military band played. The reactionary prisoners are being treated in accordance with the old regime.

Interviews are not allowed and their correspondence is controlled, but ex-ministers are allowed to wear their own clothes Elaborate precautions have been taken against suicide. Ex-ministers will be tried by jury. Death penalty is being abolished.

The Government has decided to grant passage money to the Russian emigrants desiring to return to Russia.

CAPTIVITY OF THE TSARITZA.

A PATHETIC STORY'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 22.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Mar. 23.

The story of how Korniloff, the Commander of Petrograd, informed the Tsaritza that she was deprived of her liberty has been told the first time. The scene was in the Tsaritza's private apartments at Tsarskoeselo.

The Tsaritsa, who was dressed in black, asked to what she was indebted for the visit.

Korniloff said, "I come to tell you the decision of the Provisional Government."

The Tsaritsa said, "Proceed, I am listening."

Korniloff then read the decree depriving her of her liberty and establishing a strict guard over the Palace and removing the former guard.

The Tsaritsa asked him not to dismiss the servants, who were familiar with her habits since they were children, especially Sergeant Berevenko, the male nurse of the Tsarevitch. Korniloff replied that there was no objection and then withdrew.

ARREST OF THE EX-TSAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, March 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Mar. 24.

Prior to the ex-Tsar's arrival at Tsarskoe Selo delegates arrived at Mogiley. There was no excitement and they presented the mandate for arrest to Alexieff who informed the ex-Tsar, who was waiting inside the Imperial train. The ex-Tsar replied, "I am willing to go anywhere and sumbit to any decision." A silent crowd witnessed his departure, the Dowager Empress and a group of officers bidding him farewell. The train arrived at Susasino at nine in the morning, when the ex-Tsar was awakened and at ten o'clock he went into the dining saloon, inviting his suite to partake of the coffee. After an hour's conversation the ex-Tsar addressed his suite and servants saying, "I thank you for your services. Au revoir." He kissed his suite and servants and the latter kissed the ex-Tsar's shoulder. When he arrived at the Imperial Pavilion, the ex-Tsar was wearing a Cossack uniform. He stepped out calmly but looked haggard and walked to the waiting motor-car. The public was not present.

AMERICAN CREDIT FOR ENTENTE.

BANKS APPROVE MR. HARDING'S SUGGESTION.

PROPOSED HUGE U.S. BOND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Mar. 23.

The bankers almost unanimously approve the suggestion of Mr. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, that America should lend its credit to the Entente. It is generally believed that the plan if carried out would take the form of a huge United States bond issue, the proceeds of which would be transfered to the balance of Allies in the United States on the security of their bonds. It is pointed out that this would enable the Allies to obtain funds in the United States much more cheaply than at present.

TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES FOR ENTENTE.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF WOODEN SHIPS BY U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Mar. 23.

Mr. Brent, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Shipping Boards, has gone to the Pacific coast to consult the ship-builders with a view to immediate construction of a large fleet of wooden ships for transport of supplies for the Entente.

AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

14 MEN BELIEVED KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 5-5, p.m., Mar. 23.

The American steamer Healdton was torpedoed on the 21st March. Three boats were launched, two of which are missing. It is believed that fourteen men were killed by explosion of boilers.

SURVIVORS OF HEALDTON REACH THE HAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Mar. 23.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 23.

A sloop has arrived with seven survivors of the sunken American steamer Healdton.

NEW YORK IMPRESSED BY FEDERAL BOARD'S ADVICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Mar. 23.

The city is impressed by the volte face of the American Federal Reserve Board in recommending a billion dollar loan. It is pointed out that the bankers have hitherto discouraged taking up of short dated Entente loans.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

CONTEMPLATION OF SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Mar. 23.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that another attempt would be made to settle the Irish question.

Mr. G. H. Roberts announced that the Board of Trade had appointed a controller of all coal mines who was now dealing with the qlestion of distribution of supplies with a view to economy of transport.

Mr. A. C. Beck announced that 157,323 men had volunteered for national service, about half of whom were available for work of national importance.

Mr. Chiozza Money stated that over a hundred standardized ships had been arranged for. The ships were of three sizes, but he could not give detail, speed, etcetera.

IRISH SETTLEMENT.

'BOTH IRISH SIDES SHOULD MAKE SACRIFICES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 24.

General strong desire was manifested in the Commons for Irish settlement.

Mr. Bonar Law thought it would be far easier to effect an arrangement if the Nationalists openly avowed that they had no desire to impose Home Rule on Ulster. Both the Irish sides would have to make sacrifices.

Mr. Asquith promised a hearty co-operation.

The Nationalists abstained from particiPatsng in the discussion.

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GRANT, ROAD, BOMBAY.
Fitted with Electric lights and fans throughout. Up-to-date Bar. Billiards refreshments, etc. Hot meals, delicious wines and special dinners on Saturdays and Sundays. Charges moderate. Apply MANAGER.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

quarters if such relief meant the shifting of taxation from the well-to-do classes on to the poor. The debate on the cotton duty in the House of Commons had had a most unfortunate result, in India where people had begun to rejoice that at last, moved by the inexorable necessities of the war, fiscal justice would be done to India and the yoke of Lancashire removed from the neck of the Indian cotton industry. The enormous, and he would almost say the crushing sacrifice which India had consented to make, rendered it essential that she should have fiscal autonomy in order that she might recover from the economic depression which it entailed. He then passed on to the subject of elementary education and alluded to the fact that the Madras Director of Public Instruction had stated in the local Council that expansion of elementary education should be financed only from imperial revenues, while the Finance Minister held the contrary opinion. The fact seemed to be that the Imperial and Provincial Governments had not yet come to an understanding on the subject. It was not right that the Government should avoid the vital subject any more and however difficult, the problem must be immediately faced and solved. Lastly Mr. Sastri touched the subject of post-war reforms. He said the country had been looking forward eagerly to some announcement of high and magnanimous policy as to the future of India. While approving of the new taxation proposals he wanted early abolition of the cotton excise duty. He suggested retrenchment in public expenditure so as to avoid any additional taxation on agricultural incomes in future years. Referring to temporary prohibition of indentured labour, emigration to Colonies he hoped it would eventually lead to its total abolition. Lastly he appealed to Government to seize the present opportunity and embark on vigorous industrial and commercial programme for good of India.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

This has been a notable session and the hon. members have, I think, every reason to be gratified with it. They have signified in no uncertain manner their desire to associate India with the sacrifices which our Empire has had to make in connection with this war, and I am glad to think that the Government of India in making their offer of £100 millions to the Imperial Government did not misinterpret the wishes of this Council. Some of you may have felt that the initiation of this policy by the Government reduced the subsequent legislative proceeding to a little more than a formality. But this, believe me, is a superficial view. I can assure you that as regards the grave issues which this Budget has raised, we do feel our real dependence on your support. We have acted in your name and on the strength of the mandate which you gave us in your loyal resolutions of the 8th September 1914, and the 24th February 1915, and we desired an endorsement of our actions which should go beyond the passing of the Bills necessary to give them legal validity. It was, therefore, with the highest satisfaction that I found you to be in practically unanimous accord with the Government in supporting the proposals we laid before you. I think, you would all wish me to congratulate Sir William Meyer on the skill with which he framed his Budget, on the lucidity with which he expounded it, and on the reception which it has received throughout the country. I do not minimise for one moment the heavy responsibilities which this Budget has placed upon us. There will be a sacrifice not of the frills and trimmings of civilisation, but a sacrifice in largo measure of the necessities of ordered Government, and one result must be the arrested progress in education, in sanitation, in public works, and kindred kindred subjects which are in other countries the touchstone of civilised life, but we must not despair. Indian revenues for the last 20 years have shown remarkable powers of recuperation and growth, and we have every hope that once the war is ended, we shall find ourselves, after no great interval, with a substantial margin of funds for further social progress.

STIMULATION TO RECUPERATIVE EFFORT.

Again this very sacrifice, and mind you, it is a trifling one compared with the sacrifices endured by other countries and nations in this war, should stimulate us all in the direction of recuperative effort, especially in respect of industrial and agricultural development so that we may not only by increased production, repair the ravages of this hideous war, but also meet the extra burdens which it has laid upon us. This war has made us, realise as never before, how we in India have been passing our great resources by. Thrown back on ourselves, we have already increased our output of industrial products a hundredfold in several directions, and this war will have proved a blessing in disguise, if through its teaching we shall have learnt how great a field of enterprise lies open to us in the industrial and agricultural spheres, and how necessary it is to organise ourselves industrially. I verily believe then, however conscious we may be at this moment of the extra burden which we have taken upon ourselves, that it lies in our own power to cope with it, and that some day in consequence of our efforts we shall look back to this war as the date of India's industrial birth. Time will show whether I am oversanguine in these views, but with all the earnestness in my power I would ask Hon. Members to think them over and decide whether they do not see their way clear to co-operating with the Government of India in bringing about such a consummation.

WORK IN CLOSEST CO-OPERATION.

We have during this past session had the benefit of your co-operation and advice in many matters. The Hon. Members for Commerce and Industry, and Revenue and Agriculture have held informal, but most useful conferences with some of you on matters relating to their departments, and I know that the Hon. the Law Member has designs upon some of our legal members between now and the Simla session. I see unlimited possibilities of usefulness in this direction, and as Hon. Members are, I think, aware, I am always personally grateful for any suggestions or advice which they can offer me. We are all members, one or another, and in the great task which is set before us we can only succeed if we work together in the closest co-operation. It still remains for me to impress on you that it is our duty, the duty of each one of us, to secure the maximum response to India's War Loan. In the first place, let us remember that every million that comes from India eases not merely the exchange difficulty which we are experiencing here, but through it, the exchange difficulty with which his Majesty's Government are confronted at home. Next, let none of us think that we have done enough until we have made the question of how much we can manage, a matter of real thought and anxious contrivance. We are not asked to give outright but to lend the largest amount which we can make available. Lastly, we want all to subscribe, and we can only get the countless millions to join in if the duty and advantage of subscribing are fully brought home to them. And for this, we want propaganda work and the more unofficial that propaganda is, the more satisfactory will be its results.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE ACT.

I turn to the Indian Defence Force Act. Again here, I see great possibilities, and I would ask Hon. Members to dismiss from their minds the suspicions which seem to be entertained by some with regard to the attitude of the Government of India in the matter. The act is confessedly a war measure and therefore temporary, but it will prove a most invaluable experiment. We shall have, it is no secret, for he who runs may read to reorganise our Indian Army after this war, and some form of second line force will probably be required. In the Indian Defence Force raised temporarily under the stress of war there may lie the germ of such a new second line. Do not ask us at such a moment as this, to give answers to problems which will have to be solved at a time when there is more leisure. When that time arrives, then criticise as you will, the Government in respect of its policy, but for the moment I would assure you that all the subjects of your criticism are engaging our most sympathetic consideration, and I would ask your co-operation in making this present scheme a success. But do not let it be marred on the ground that it does not contain all that you would desire. And is not the imposition of an extra duty on cotton goods, thus raising the import rate to our general tariff level, an event which of itself makes this budget and this session memorable?

INDIA HAS TRUE AND STAUNCH FRIENDS.

A grievance has thus been removed which has been for a long time a standing source of irritation. You will have noticed from the report of the proceedings in the House of Commons that the question of the Indian cotton duties will be considered afresh when the fiscal arrangements of the various parts of the Empire come to be reviewed as a whole after the war. I am sure that Hon. Members will agree that his Majesty's Government could not in the existing circumstances have gone further than they have done to meet India's wishes, and that none of you will question the desirability of the fiscal problems of the Empire being fully examined after the war in the light of the experience gained. The history of this recent incident in Parliament is highly encouraging to India. It has given you proof, if proof were needed, that India has true and staunch friends. It should give you confidence that when the review of the Empire's fiscal system takes place Indian interests will not be overlooked, but will be stoutly defended.

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR.

Hon. Members will have noticed the communiqué which appeared appeared in the press stating that on military grounds, recruitment of labour, except in certain cases, for places outside India will not be permitted, and the necessary rules under the Defence of India Act have been promulgated to secure this end. Incidentally as a consequence, recruitment for indentured labour to Fiji, Trinidad and other West India Islands has come to an end. It is difficult to conceive that a traffic of this sort once ended can be revived. The Government of India welcome this result as much as the Hon. Members, and I think we can all congratulate ourselves on the situation thus arrived at in this matter. We have had the benefit of consultation, with many non-official members, and I much appreciate the help and advice which they have been able to give us.

EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS.

The rate of progress which we were making in educational projects before the commencement of the war has necessarily been retarded by the present financial stringency, but the progress itself continues, and we have been able in spite of the financial difficulties to provide a substantial sum of 30 lakhs per annum for the improvement of the pay and training of teachers, a subject to which, I myself attribute great importance, and I hope that the sum thus granted will be productive of much direct benefit to education in this country. I wish, however, that we had been able to make greater progress in the two university projects which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the time of my predecessor, namely, the projects for universities at Patna and Dacca. In the case of the Patna University, the Bill introduced last September has been discussed in the Select Committee. There is a very strong local opinion in favour of the new university, and I had hoped that we might have passed the measure this session, but we had decided that we could only pass it if it could be passed substantially without controversy, and it was only on Monday last the Select Committee was able to come to a unanimous conclusion regarding the provisions of the Bill, so that it will now be necessary to defer its consideration until the September Session.

UNIVERSITY AT DACCA.

As regards Dacca, I observe from a resolution brought forward in the Council on Tuesday last that some apprehension has been expressed as regards the possible abandonment of the scheme for a University. These apprehensions were met by Sir Sankaran Nair with a clear affirmation of the intention of Government to adhere to its original intention of instituting a university at Dacca, and I desire to take this opportunity of confirming in the most distinct and unequivocal manner the promise made by Lord Hardinge that a university would be founded there. I can quite appreciate the anxiety of those interested in the scheme, and their wish to obtain some concrete expression of Government's intentions in the form of a Bill before the Council. You have heard the promise given by the Education Member that he would be prepared to consider the possibility of introducing such a Bill next session, but you have also heard the weighty reasons which he has given, reasons to which I personally attach considerable importance, for thinking that it may be found advisable to delay legislation until we obtain the views of the proposed Calcutta Commission. That commission will, I hope, begin its labours next November. Its exact size and constitution has not yet been settled, but I am glad to be able to tell you that I have been able to secure as its president the distinguished educationist Dr. Michael Sadler, the Vice-Chancellor of the Leeds University. As those of you who are inteersted in education are aware, Dr. Sadler was for many years Director of special enquiries and reports in the English Education Department, and held till lately, the chair for the History and Administration of Education at the Victoria University of Manchester. In him, we have obtained a first class authority with an immense fund of information on educational problems and a practical knowledge of their working in large cities. We may look forward confidently to secure under his guidance, a careful study of university questions in Bengal and useful suggestions for improvement.

TRIUMPHANI PROGRESS OF MESOPOTAMIA TROOPS.

Coincident with this session has come the triumphant progress of our gallant troops in Mesopotamia. We have all admired the military skill and determination which has marked the leadership of our army in the field, and we cannot forget the gallantry and endurance of the troops throughout the operations which have taken place under the most trying conditions. We need not worry over the questions to whom apart from the Generals and army in the field, the credit of those operations is due, but I should be doing less than justice to India if I did not briefly touch upon the history of the past year. The fall of Kut marked the nadir of our fortunes. The Indian army had been bled white in providing troops and equipment for four fronts, the breakdown on the medical side in Mesopotamia had brought a storm of obloquy on the Indian administration, the hardships of a summer in Mesopotamia had decimated and sapped the strength of our troops, and the sick pouring into India had placed a strain on our hospital resources which were frankly insufficient. All this had to be remeded. It is not easy for men to concentrate attention on work when criticism some true, much of it based on the flimsiest grounds, is showering down upon their heads, but the fact remains that the work has been done, and so far as our resources have enabled us, I believe, we have made up the deficiencies of a year ago. Am I going beyond the mark when I say that we ought to pay a tribute to the labours by which the late and the present Commander-in-Chief, and Army Headquarters have accomplished this, and enabled General Maude and his heroic companions in arms to achieve the success over which we are rejoicing to-day? History will some day record its verdict on these events, and we are too near to them ourselves to be sure of our judgment, but three stages seem to stand clearly out, the first in which India threw all she had and far more than had ever been contemplated into the great struggle, the second the inevitable breakdown due in part to the exhaustion of our military resources, in part to adverse fortune, the third, the patient building up again of the forces which has made our recent operations possible. It is easy to be wise after the event, and we to-day can see how things might have been ordered differently. We hope we have profited by our failures and have atoned for them and made provisions against their recurrence.

FAREWELL TO SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK

And now, it is my privilege and pleasure to thank Hon. Members for their attendance, and help during this last session. We shall meet again, God willing, in Simla, but we shall miss when we reassemble one familiar face. The Hon. the Home Member hands over his office as you know to Sir William Vincent next month. I think Hon. Members would wish me to offer him godspeed and every good fortune in the high office which he will assume towards the end of the Year. Hon. Members have from time to time found themselves in disagreement with the Home Member during the past few years, but none, I am sure, will deny to him admiration for his great administrative ability and experience, and his sterling integrity of purpose. It is one of the pleasant features of political life, and I have never known it absent, that men whatever their opinions, can recognise and acknowledge when the dust and sound of strife have subsided, the virtues of those with whom they may have profoundly disagreed. I feel, then, I am voicing you as well as myself, when I wish Sir Reginald godspeed and good luck and now for ourselves *pereunt et imputantur*. The hours pass and are laid to our account. I trust and hope it will be accounted to us for righteousness. His Excellency then read the message from the Prime Minister which is printed elsewhere.

OCCUPATION OF BAGDAD.

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL MAUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 24.

The King has telegraphed to General Maud as follows:—I have received with the greatest satisfaction the good news that you have occupied Bagdad and heartily congratulate you and your troops on the success achieved under so many difficulties.

General Maude has replied:—All ranks have received the gracious message with a feeling of intense gratitude, loyalty and devotion. Difficulties have only increased our determination to surmount them.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

PROMOTIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., March 23.

The following promotions of the Indian Army officers for distinguished service in field are announced:—

Major-Generals F. Campbell and Sir H. V. Cox to be Lieut.-Generals; temporary Major-Generals V. B. Fane, H. T. Brookings, H. H. MacAndrew, and J. S. Shea, and temporary Brigadier-Generals W. G. Beynon and N. G. Woodyatt, to be Major-Generals. For valuable services in connection with war, temporary Major-General W. C. Barratt and temporary Brigadier-Generals A. H. Eustace and W. C. Knight have been promoted to be Major-Generals.

NEW FIELD-MARSHALL

SIR CHARLES EGERTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., March 23.

General Sir Charles Egerton has been promoted Field-Marshal in succession to Earl Roberts.

AEROPLANE BAG.

INCLUDED PRINCE FRIEDRICK CARLS MACHINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March 24.

A French commentator announces that aeroplane bag included Prince Friedrich Carls machine.

STATISTICS OF VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., March 23.

A French official statement says:—
During the week ended March 18th, 920 merchantmen of over one hundred tons excluding fishing-craft, arrived at French ports and 914 left. Six French ships of over 1,600 tons and six under were sunk. Fifteen fishing craft were sunk and three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

DEATH OF FERNAND LABORI,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 15.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., March 23.

The death of Fernand Labori is announced.

(Maitue Fernand Labori is the famous French Advocate, who defended Dreyfus and Emile Zola.)

GERMAN CHIEF OF ADMIRALTY STAFF DECORATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 23.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Mar. 23.

The Kaiser has conferred the Order of Merit on Von Holtzendorff, Chief of Admiralty Staff, as a recognition for services as "naval counsellor."

RECOVERY OF LIEUT DABOO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAVSARI, Mar. 23.

Advice has been received that Lieutenant R. F. Daboo, I.M.S., who was reported wounded sometime back has now almost recovered enabling him to resume his duties. Lieutenant Daboo was amongst the first Indians in England to offer themselves for service when the war broke out and belongs to the well known Daboo family.

The Parsis of Karachi have offered the Parsi Institute building Jehangir Kothari Hall, Katrak Swimming Bath and entire grounds and premises of the Institute to the military authorities for hospital or other war uses.

A number of Indian Medical practitioners of Calcutta representing the Bengal Medical Association waited on Lord Carmichael and presented an address in which grateful mention was made of the keen interest taken by his Excellency in the medical education of the country, as instanced by the establishment of the Tropical School of Medicine and the affiliation of the Belgachia Medical College to the Calcutta University. The deputation thanked the Governor for the steps taken by him to introduce vernacular as medium of medical instruction in Bengal.

HUN RUTHLESSNESS.

EVERY HOUSE IN EVERY VILLAGE DESTRRYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Mar. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters adds that the enemy has either burned or blown up every house in every village we have passed, wrecked the canal bridges and even cut down the fruit trees. The villagers agree that the German soldiers are practically exclusively fed on inferior bread and marmalade with a little canned meat, while the officers fare very little better.

REOCCUPIED DISTRICTS' INHABITANTS.

TALE OF THEIR HEARTRENDING CONDITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Mar. 24.

Correspondents relate heartrending stories as to the condition of the inhabitants of the reoccupied districts in France particularly Nesle. They have found famished children wandering like ghosts amid ruins of their homes with bluish faces and heavy-lidded eyes. Some were prostrated and smiled wanly at soldiers who supplied them with their first food for days. The inhabitants had had no meat since September and no milk for a year. At no time did they receive a quarter of the rations supplied by the American Relief Fund.

A FREE POLAND.

NATURAL COROLLARY OF A FREE RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 23.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Mar. 23.

A Polish regiment carrying an old Polish revolutionary flag of 1863 met with an enthusiastic recestion at Kieff. The flag was handed over to the President of the executive committee, who said, "Free Russia will go hand in hand with free Poland."

TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 24.

Further correspondence between Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Page, American Ambassador, regarding the treatment of the British prisoners in Germany, states that there are 372 British Indians from Hansa liners interned at Havelberg. Conditions are satisfactory and there is little illness.

SUBMARINING OF HEALDTON.

SURVIVOR'S STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
YMUIDEN, Mar. 23.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Mar. 24.

A trawler has arrived with 13 additional survivors of the Healdton, including the captain. They state that there were 21 deaths. The ship was submarined without warning within the so called safety zone. The attack occurred at 8.15 in the evening. The vessel was plainly, lighted and bore the words Healdton, New York, between masts.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS TO ORDER.

SUBSERVIENCY OF HUN. PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Mar. 23.

A confidential circular issued by the General Commanding at Munster, Westphalia, is published. It dictates to newspapers how to discuss submarining and editors are told that "a determined approval of the entire people must ring out in the press". It recommends the use of word 'unlimited' instead of 'ruthless' to describe submarining and urges an outward form of friendliness towards America.

EDITOR OF "TELEGRAAF" SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, March 15.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 23.

The Supreme Court at the Hague has sentenced Schroder, *pro* Ally editor of the "Telegraaf" to three months' imprisonment for an article published on January 16th, 1915, declaring that the conscienceless scoundrels of Central Europe caused war.

COMPULSORY RATIONING FORESHADOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 24.

In the Lords to-day Lord Devonport foreshadowed a compulsory rationing in bread unless consumption diminished very considerably.

AMERICA'S RECOGNITION OF NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 24.

The State Department announces a formal full recognition of the new Russian Covernment.

CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA.

TWO ACCUSED SENTENCED.

SIX PERSONS MORE CHARGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, March 23.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., March 23.

Two persons accused of obtaining or attempting to obtain military information in England and Ireland for conveyance to Germany via the United States have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,500 dollars each.

The State Attorney stated that the accused were merely tools engaged in a series of premeditated violations against America by German interests. The accused by pleading guilty served Germany inasmuch as they concealed the identity of those who planned and financed the enterprise.

The Superintendent of the Chemical Works at Hoboken and five engineers of Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse have been charged with conspiracy in connection with the destruction of vessels last year, valued to 4,950,000 dollars.

Government allege that they manufactured bombs which were smuggled into ships and that conspiracies were financed by Boyed and Papen.

MEXICAN FINANCES AND DIPLOMACY.

DIRECTED BY GERMAN BANK AND LEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, March 15.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 24.

Diplomats of neutral Government passing through Washington to Europe from Mexico, state that the German Bank and Legation in Mexico City are directing the finances and diplomacy of Mexico.

NECESSITY TO "HOLD ON."

ENEMY VIEW ON AGRICULTURAL PROSPECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 22.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 23.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Herr Helferich laid extraordinary emphasis on the necessity to "hold on." The main thing was the home production from soil. He continued: "Mr. Lloyd-George's statement regarding the importance of agriculture proves the importance which our bitterest enemy attaches to submarinism. The next world harwest will be bad owing to the scarcity of saltpetre. Therefore food scarcity will continue after the war."

He stated that negotiations were proceeding for rebuilding the mercantile fleet. "We shall renew the trade relations with foreign countries in spite of the Paris Conference."

MOEWE'S RETURN.

AFTER SECOND CRUISE IN ATLANTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 22.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 23.

A Berlin official telegram says the auxiliary cruiser Moewe has returned home after the second cruise in the Atlantic.

LABORIOUS EXPLANATIONS OF RETREAT.

"A RIDDLE AND MOST PAINFUL SURPRISE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 14.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Mar. 23.

The German press is still laboriously explaining the retreat on the Ancre. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," after saying that it is a riddle and most painful surprise, declares that it must be a clever move and it has certainly been splendidly carried out.

Major Moraht, writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt" evidently under Government inspiration, reminds the puzzled German public of Hindenburg's strategy in the days of Tannenburg and says it is surely unnecessary to point out that he is now acting in the West in a shortening front strategically in order to leave a wilderness for the advancing enemy.

The above telegram was delayed by interruption of cables.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 24.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir James Meston and Sir S. P. Sinha were present during the debate on Indian cotton duties in the House of Commons.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 23.

The following promotions are announced with effect from January 1st:—

To be Lieutenant-Generals:—Major Generals F. Campbell and V. Coxe.

To be Major-Generals:—Brigadier Generals Fane, Barrett, Brooking, Eustace, Knight, Beynon, Woodyatt, MacAndrew and Shea.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

A YARN TRANSACTION.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LTD., Appallents and Plaintiffs *v.* THE FIRM OF MADHAVDAS RUPCHAND & Co., Respondents and Defendants.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod dismissing with costs the plaintiffs' suit claiming to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 5,858-6-3 in respect of certain transactions in yarn.

The plaintiff's case was that by a memorandum dated the 18th of September 1913 and signed by the defendants the defendants agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs "200 bales No. 20s and 22½s. Ring October, November 1913 and 50 bales No. 6½s. Mule Yarn as manufactured." The defendants thereafter in December 1913 took delivery of five bales only and in January they took delivery of five more bales. The plaintiffs, thereupon, on the 19th of January 1914 wrote to the defendants pointing out to them that although the term fixed for delivery by the contract was October-November 1913 the defendants had till then taken delivery of 10 bales only. They also gave notice to the defendants that they would charge them interest, godown rent and fire insurance on such bales as were ready and not taken delivery of. The defendants thereafter took deliveries in small quantities up to 8th July, 1914, making in all a total of 158 bales against the 250 they had contracted to buy. And the plaintiffs claimed in the suit that the defendants failed to take delivery of 34 bales of 20s. and 58 bales of 20½s.; so that they were compelled under clause 3 of the agreement to sell the bales by auction and they now sued for the difference between the contract price and the price realised at the auction.

DEFENCE CONTENTIONS.

The written statement of Madhavdas Devidas, once a partner in the defendants' firm, stated that the 92 bales in respect of which the suit was brought formed part of 200 bales all of which were under the contract between the parties to be delivered in October-November, 1913, and that not a single bale was ready for delivery in October-November, 1913, and none was delivered during these months. Thereafter the plaintiffs manufactured some bales from time to time and the defendants took delivery from time to time. Up to 2nd July, 1914, the defendants took delivery of 108 bales. The defendants then pointed out to the plaintiffs that as they had committed a breach of the contract in not manufacturing and delivering the 200 bales in October-November, 1913, and the plaintiffs had manufactured the goods and given delivery thereof to the defendants as it suited their convenience the defendants were not bound and would not take delivery of any further bales. Subsequently on the 9th July, 1914, the plaintiffs called upon the defendants to take delivery of 92 bales, though, according to their own letter, these bales were not ready for delivery. On the 6th October, 1914, the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants stating that 92 bales were ready for delivery and that the plaintiffs would allow the defendants to take delivery of the same piece-meal if the defendants deposited sufficient margin with the plaintiffs. This the defendants refused to do. The defendants contended that their firm was not bound to take delivery of any of the said bales and that the plaintiffs taking advantage of the fact that the price of yarn had considerably fallen owing to war, manufactured the 92 bales after the war broke out and offered the same to the defendants as if the said bales had been manufactured pursuant to the contract between the parties. They submitted that they were justified in refusing to take delivery of the 92 bales when offered in October, 1914, and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any damages in respect thereof and that this suit should be dismissed with costs.

JUSTICE MACLEOD'S FINDING.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod after setting out the facts, observed that he should take it that looking at the plain meaning of the contract the Court could only consider the parties to have intended when they signed the contract. That delivery should be asked for and given during October-November of the 200 bales delivery being asked for of reasonable quantities at a time during the period of delivery. It had now been proved on the evidence for the plaintiff that no delivery was asked for by the defendants during October-November and no goods were manufactured by the plaintiffs against the contract. But it appeared that on the 3rd of December 5 bales of 20s were delivered to the defendants and so from January until the beginning of July the defendants took delivery by small quantities at a time of 66 bales of 20s and 42 bales of 20½s paying for them at the rates mentioned in the contract.

OLD CONTRACT AT AN END.

Continuing, his Lordship said that the plaintiffs' claim clearly proceeded on the basis that the contract of the 18th of September, 1913, remained in existence although as a matter of fact nothing was done under it during the contract period. If that was correct the plaintiff could only succeed if the terms of the contract had clearly been altered by mutual consent. There was no evidence to show that this was done except so far as one could imply, from what the parties actually did after the end of November they might have considered that the contract remained in existence as altered by them, but the Court could not say what was the altered contract. His Lordship thought that the proper view to take in the case was that this was a mercantile contract and the Court could only read it according to the plain intention of the words in the written contract. Then as the parties did nothing under the contract within the contract period the written contract thereby came to an end. It was open to the parties to make a new contract on the basis of the old one by extending the period. But then the terms should be certain before the Court could give any effect to them. It was impossible from the evidence for the Court to decide what were the objections of the parties after the end of November. Within what period delivery was to be taken? Were the plaintiffs bound to have goods ready so that the whole contract could be completed? Were the defendants bound to ask for delivery? To all these questions no answers could be derived from the evidence; and so his Lordship thought that it should be taken that whenever after the end of November the defendant asked for delivery it was optional to the plaintiffs to give them delivery, and if they chose to give them delivery at the rates mentioned in the previous contract, that was a separate transaction; and the Court could not imply from the plaintiffs having given delivery of five bales on the 3rd of December to the defendants, that the parties had entered into a new contract whereby the plaintiffs agreed to give delivery to the defendants of the remaining 195 bales according as the defendants should choose to ask for them. Otherwise a very extraordinary state of affairs would result. Both parties would be sitting on the fence. If the market went against the defendants no one could say what their obligations were as regards delivery. And if after July the market had risen above the contract prices it would have been open to the plaintiffs to say that the contract was at an end just as it was now open to the defendants to say as the market had gone against them that they were not obliged to proceed with taking further delivery.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Strangman, Mr. J. H. Vakil and Mr. Daruwala appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Mulla appeared for the respondents.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships confirmed the judgment of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A CUSTOM IN THE SILVER MARKET.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

ABRAHAM E. J. ABRAHAM, Appellant and Original Plaintiff *v.* SARUPCHAND HUKUMCHAND, Respondent and Original Defendant.

This was an appeal from a judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs.

The facts of the case appeared to be these:—The plaintiff was a Jewish merchant dealing in various commodities. The defendant was a Marwari shroff dealing in silver in Bombay. On the 13th of July, 1914, the plaintiff in the name of his *katicha adatia* or agent, Hiralal Ramgopal, and acting by his broker Bholaram entered into a contract whereby Hiralal Ramgopal agreed to buy and the defendant to sell 50 bars of silver at Rs. 75-5 per 100 tolas for the ensuing Shravan Vaida. The contract was entered into subject to the rules of the Panch Shroff Association whereby it was the duty of the defendant to tender a delivery order by the 12th of August, 1914. On the 10th of August the plaintiff tendered to Hiralal the price of the bars and on the 11th, Hiralal wrote to the defendant asking him to send a delivery order. No delivery order was, however, given by the 12th. The difference in price at the contract rate and the rate prevailing on the 13th was Rs. 3-3 which the plaintiff claimed from the defendant as damages for breach of contract.

THE CUSTOM.

The main defences raised in the written statement were, first, a custom in the silver market whereby the selling shroffs were not personally liable to the principal of the *buying adatia*; secondly, non-liability on the ground that if the defendant had known that Hiralal was not a principal they would not have entered into the contract; and thirdly, that the rate of Rs. 76-12 was the highest rate at which the damages could be assessed. It was not disputed that a custom of the Bombay Silver Market for forward contracts was that only shroffs were the ostensible buyers and sellers, though shroffs might have and often did, have outside principals for whom they were acting. The shroffs when acting for principals worked sometimes for *katchi adat* and sometimes for *pacci adat*. In the case of a *katchi adat* the *adatia* shroff guaranteed the performance of the contract to the other shroff, but did not guarantee its performance to his own principal. In the case of *pacci adat*, the *adatia* shroff who then acted for a higher rate of commission, was liable as a principal both to his own employer and to the other shroffs. That custom, whereby only shroffs were the ostensible parties, was observed for two reasons agreeable to the Marwari shroffs, first, that on every forward silver transaction a commission became payable to one or both of the Marwari shroffs, and secondly, that the *adatia* shroff guaranteed to the other shroff performance of the contract. In practice the shroffs carried out their contracts as between themselves as also with their constituents.

The Shravan Vaida fell on the 12th and 13th August, the first month of the war and the shroffs being alarmed at the prospects held a special meeting on the 11th of August and resolved that where a party was not able to give delivery, goods (silver bars) should be bought and sold at Rs. 76-12.

The plaintiff claimed delivery both from the defendant of the 50 bars and from another shroff Vinodram from whom another *adatia* employed by the plaintiff, had agreed to buy silver on the plaintiff's account for the Shravan Vaida, and failing to get delivery sued the selling shroff in each case for the difference between the contract rate and the actual market price of Rs. 78-8.

In the suit against Vinodram the plaintiff had sued his *katcha adatia* one Khetsidas in the alternative. In the present suit he had impleaded the selling shroff alone. The suit against Vinodram was tried by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod and the plaintiff obtained a decree against Vinodram. The present case differed from the suit against Vinodram in that the defence of want of privity between the plaintiff and the selling shroff was expanded and based upon an alleged custom of the market. The custom was stated thus in the written statement:—"According to the custom prevailing in the market there is no privity between the shroff and an outsider for whom another shroff may have entered into a forward contract as his *kutcha adatia* and the shroff and the outsider can never claim either the performance of the contract or the damages for breach thereof from each other and that the shroff considers the other shroff who has acted as the *adatia* as principal and deals with him accordingly, the remedy of the outsider being only against the shroff or *choksey* employed by him."

The trial judge found the alleged custom established and dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

The plaintiff appealed.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. D. F. Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendant.

APPELLATE COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships after setting out the facts of the case, held that the evidence called by the defendants to prove the custom alleged by them in their written statement fell far short of proving such a custom. Their Lordships then examined in detail the evidence given by the eight witnesses called on behalf of the defence to prove the custom, and said that the evidence produced was a very obvious attempt to manufacture a custom.

Continuing their Lordships said that in the present case the *adatia* had declined to sue the defendants except for damages based upon an arbitrary and fictitious figure not related to the market price of the Vaida day. The truth appeared to be that if damages were recoverable by the usual and recognised measure, i.e., the difference between the contract price and the market price at the date of the breach it could not matter whether the *adatia* or his principal sued, if any suit was necessary. The question, who was the right person to sue, was only of importance where the Marwari ring had, as in the present case, fixed an arbitrary measure of damages for a particular Vaida. It was then that they strove to confine that right of action to their own associate, who would decline to claim damages from his principal except at a purely conventional rate. The present situation had never arisen till August, 1914, and there could not be any custom or usage to cover it. But the statement of Hiralal in his letter was inconsistent with the notion that there was no connection between the *adatia's* buying constituent and the selling shroff. For Hiralal not only was careful to impress upon the defendant that he was only acting as an agent, but to impress upon the plaintiff that the latter ought to tender direct to the defendants. And Hiralal was admitted to have been well conversant with the custom of the market.

DEFENCE CONTENTION DISBELIEVED.

As to the defence that the defendant would not have contracted if he had known that Hiralal was not a principal, their Lordships held that that would not bear investigation; for the defendant, after Hiralal's letter asserting that he was only an agent, actually tendered damages for breach at the rate he sought to impose on the plaintiff in the present suit. Tulchand, the defendan''s moonim, was emphatic that he did not know or care who was Bholaram's principal. The defendant could not, therefore, contend with any hope of success that the plaintiff could not be allowed to take advantage of the contract if the ordinary law of principal and agent applied. It was clearly proved that the market rate at the time of the breach was Rs. 78-8.

CLAIM DECREED.

Their Lordships accordingly reversed the decree of the lower Court and passed a decree for the amount claimed with costs throughout.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinsha and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A MOTOR COLLISOIN.

ACCUSED WARNED AND DISCHARGED

before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Mr. F. Sterling with driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner. The case for the prosecution was that about 8 p.m. on March 4, Mr. G. S. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was being driven in his motor car along Queen's Road towards Church Gate Station. As he left the Band Stand he saw a car going slowly ahead of him and a gharry coming right up towards him. As there was much traffic in front of him and on both sides of the road, he thought it unsafe to pass through the gap and told his chauffeur to hang behind the car in front. At this time the accused drove up from behind, gained upon Mr. Wilson's car, and in order to avoid the car coming from the opposite direction he came into collision with another car. Mr. Wilson said the car was proceeding at a rate of fifteen miles an hour and that the accused had committed a bad error of judgment in driving as he did, having regard to the traffic at the time.

Mr. Sterling said he had not driven rashly or negligently. The collision, if any, was entirely due to a gharrywala coming towards him edging outwards beyond the centre of the road though there was room to turn in to his own side of the road. There was considerable traffic at the time and as the gharrywala did not turn to his own side of the road, he (the accused) swerved slightly towards the right and thus a worse accident was avoided. His car touched another car, to whose owner he apologised and the latter admitted that his carriage had not been damaged except for a scratch to the footboard. The garrywalla disappeared in the darkness, nor could he see any Policeman there. It was not possible to drive at the rate of fifteen miles an hour at the time owing to the traffic.

The Magistrate said it was an error of judgment on the part of the accused to have proceeded in the manner he had done, having regard to the traffic on the road at the time. The accused had technically come within the law. The Magistrate therefore merely warned and discharged him.

DUNCAN ROAD MURDER.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case again came on in which Inspector O'Brien charged Mirza Sairkhan, a Pathan, and Gangabai and Gomtibai, two Hindu women, with the murder of Taibai, a Hindu woman, in a house in Duncan Road on the 26th ultimo. Superintendent Walker prosecuted. The facts of the case have already been reported. It was alleged that Taibai was an inmate of the house which was kept by the first accused and that the three accused assaulted her on her refusing to obey him on the day in question and she died from her injuries.

The Magistrate committed the accused to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FINED FOR CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Nazir Fuzedar, a Mahomedan with causing grievous hurt to Bapoo Govind, a Municipal "ramoshi," by striking him with a bamboo and fracturing his left arm. It appeared that at the corner of Bhandari Street at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the accused who was under the influence of liquor called out to the "ramosi" to salute him and on the latter refusing to do so, he assaulted him with a bamboo. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35, which was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation

MOTOR DRIVER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Abdul Umer, a Mahomedan, with driving motor car No. 5003 in a rash and negligent manner. It was alleged that on the afternoon of March 10, the accused drove his car along Wodehouse Road from the direction of Colaba at a speed which was dangerous to the public, and as he came on the top of the bridge he turned the car sharply to the right to go into the Wellington Mews without giving a warning and without slackening the speed. The result was that he nearly dashed into motor car No. 3114 which was being driven by Mr. A W. Barker and which was coming from the opposite direction. The accused was fined Rs. 50.

DESTRUCTION OF TREES IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The visitors to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, were much pleased to see changes recently made in the Gardens by removing much of eye-sores and by introducing several splendid green lawns studded with beautiful flower-beds and edged with verdant borders.

In this week, while paying one of my customary visits to the Gardens, I was much surprised and pained to see several beautiful palm and other big shady trees being cut down by some destructive hands.

Who is, Sir, responsible for this wanton destruction of such long-standing majestic trees which made walks shady, cool and pleasant?

Does the Superintendent or the Municipal Commissioner know or not that it takes plenty of time and money to grow such big shady trees?

Did the Superintendent or the Municipal Commissioner take the permission of the Corporation to act in such a destructive way to spoil this long-standing beauty of the Gardens?

I earnestly appeal to our energetic city fathers, Messrs. Mody, Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. Sukhia and others to move in the matter at once and in the meantime to stop the felling of trees.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

Bombay, March 21.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Reckless Writing.

"The Hindu."—In the course of a leading article under the heading "The Infallible Nineteen" dealing with the public meeting held on Saturday last, on "Post-War Reforms" "Justice," edited by Dr. T. M. Nair has the following remarks:

"Therefore we will pass on to the third resolution. The third resolution was moved by Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar, and it was a demand to lay on the table of the House any despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the subject of Indian political reforms with the minutes, if any, of individual members of the Government of India. The resolution was quite in parliamentary style. *We remember reading in the 'Times' a statement by the Secretary of State that he had not received any such despatch from the Viceroy, but of course we do not pretend to have anything like the facilities that Home Rulers have of knowing what is going on behind the scenes of Delhi or Simla. So probably there is a despatch on the subject, probably also there are minutes by individual members of the Government of India.*"

The italics are ours. The recklessness and unworthiness of the insinuation contained in the last two sentences, are only equalled by the culpable ignorance displayed by the writer on the subject with which he deals. In the course of his opening speech at the present Session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi on the 7th February last. His Excellency the Viceroy spoke as follows:—

"Hon. Members are aware that shortly after the close of the last Session, a Memorandum was presented to me on behalf of 19 elected Members of this Council embodying a list of reforms which they considered should be undertaken with reference to the present constitution of the Government of India. The suggested reforms in the 19 Members' Memorandum have, I observe, since received endorsement by Resolutions passed at the National Congress which met at Lucknow. . . I may state officially to-day what is I believe a matter of common knowledge, that the Government of India addressed a Despatch to the Secretary of State on this subject in the autumn of last year. From May to October, that is to say, before the Session of the Legislative Council which produced the Memorandum, to which I have referred, we were engaged in considering it. You will not expect me to give any indication as to the nature of our proposals as the matter is now before His Majesty's Government."

The Despatch on Indian political reforms by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, has been, therefore, a matter of common knowledge which Lord Chelmsford officially announced to the public on the 7th February. The writer in "Justice," on the other hand, remembers having read in the "Times" that no such Despatch had been received by the Secretary of State, and under the cloak of his ignorance makes the delectable insinuation that "we do not pretend to have anything like the facilities that Home Rules have of knowing what is going on behind the scenes at Delhi or Simla." If this sort of journalism is able to enlist the sympathies of any class of readers, all that we can say is that they deserve no better.

Embarrassing the Government.

"New India".—We are always wondering why our Indian Governments should be so easily embarrassed, while in the theatres of War no one seems to be troubled about the matter. Mr. Lloyd George embarrassed the Government of Great Britain to the point of turning it out. Russia has carried embarrassment as far as Revolution, and Mr. Lloyd George applauds. France is embarrassing her Government so vigorously that it has given place to a new Cabinet. It is only in India that the holding of a public meeting or the visit of well-known people to certain Provinces is not only embarrassing to the Government but is "prejudicial to public safety." We evidently live in a hot-house, in which the least breath of fresh air would be fatal. And yet—strange contradiction—all our Governments can leave the great cities, and run away to the hills.

SPECIAL CONSTABULARY IN CALCUTTA.

AGAINST OFFENCES UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

Nine leading residents of Calcutta have been appointed special constables in the town and suburbs of Calcutta with a view to prevention, detection and prosecution of offences under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act. They are Messrs. W. C. Johnston, N. M. Ross, G. A. K. Hulton, E. A. Kidman, F. E. Bushby, M. P. Baird, C. W. Rivaz, R. G. MacIver and Rai Lalit Mohan Singh Bahadur. They will carry the new Special Constables' badge which consists of a white crown on black velvet.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

HYDERABAD, PLEADER SUSPENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 22.

The Full Bench of the Judicial Commissioners' Court found Mathuradas Ramchand, pleader of Hyderabad, who wrote to a local vernacular paper alleging undue delay, guilty of scandalising the Court of the Sub-Judge, Hyderabad, thereby bringing the administration of justice into contempt and therefore guilty of misbehaviour as a pleader. His apology was not only ungracious, but insincere and the Court thought that leniency would be misplaced. He was suspended from practice for three months.

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For 7 Years.

ZAM-BUK THE ONLY CURE

MR. W. C. GIBSON.

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"For 7 years," writes Mr. W. C. Gibson, 26, Third Street, Pudupet, Madras, "I suffered from bleeding piles, accompanied by acute pain and inflammation. The loss of blood was so great that I became very weak, and was advised to go into a hospital. Although I tried many remedies, I could gain no lasting relief; indeed, I got worse. A friend strongly recommended me to try Zam-Buk, as being the only safe and sure remedy for my complaint.

"I therefore got some Zam-Buk; and gave it a thorough trial. From the very first applications Zam-Buk proved beneficial. The bleeding ceased, and the pain and inflammation were completely stopped by this marvellous balm. I am now restored to perfect health."

To get the same benefit as Mr. Gibson, you must be sure you get ZAM-BUK, which is unequalled for Cuts, Bruises, Poisoned Wounds, Pimples, Blotches, Piles, Burns, Sprains, Strains, Sore Feet, Insect Bites, Ringworm, Abscesses, Prickly Heat, Eczema, Ulcers, and Festering Sores, etc. Sold by all Chemists, Pharmacies, and Medicine Vendors, at R.1 or Rs.2-4 per pot. Direct at R.1-2-0 or Rs.2-4 from the Zam-Buk Co., 0, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; E. Brookes & Co., Karachi; E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon; the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

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Every mother should read "The Care of Infants in India," obtainable, together with a generous sample of Mellin's Food, for two anna stamps.

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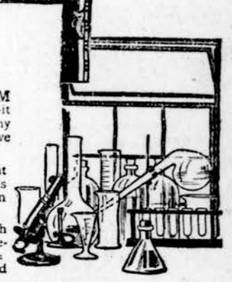
You, too, should use Colgate's. It cleanses the teeth thoroughly—is pleasant to use, and acts as a safeguard against dental decay. For "Good Teeth" = "Good Health" use Ribbon Cream twice-a-day and consult your dentist twice-a-year.



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Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, W.C.

Celebrated Panacea & Co's "French Pills" OR THE SEED OF VITALITY.

Thrilling wave of Perpetual Youth by its use. A powerful and effective Nervine Tonic for lost Vigour and Vitality.

LITERATURE FREE.

Sole Agents:—

The All-India M. O. Bureau, 87, Up. Circular Rd., CALCUTTA

Price Re 1-4.

A NEW DEPARTURE

THE LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

K. JONES & Co.

46, Prince Buildings, Medows Street

FORT, BOMBAY.

WORRY NO MORE

about cleaning your solid linen. At special request we have opened a department where up-country orders for Washing, Dry-cleaning and Glazing garments will be received and carefully attended to by V.P.P. system.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 21st.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		300
" " Sales of East Indian		450
" " Imports		8,000
Mid. Americans	12.49	Unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	23.10	—25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May 18.85	+44
	July 18.70	+40
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 18.35	+41
	July. 18.29	+40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	12.05	+3
Mar.-Apl.	11.95	
Apl.-May	11.89	+2
May-June	11.84	
June-July	11.77	
July-Aug	11.69	
Aug.-Sept.	11.51	+4
Sept.-Oct.	11.33	
Oct.-Nov.	11 22	
Nov.-Dec.	11.12	+5
Dec.-Jan.	11.09	
Jan.-Feb.	11.06	+4
Feb.-Mar.	11.06	+5
Mar.-Apl.	11.05	

Prices taken at 10-10 a m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	12.01	—8
Mar.-Apl	11.97	
Apl.-May	11.91	
May-June	11.86	—2
June-July	11.78	
July-Aug.	11.71	
Aug.-Sept.	11.55	—3
Sept.-Oct.	11.42	
Oct.-Nov.	11.29	
Nov.-Dec.	11.20	
Dec.-Jan.	11.17	—4
Jan.-Feb.	11.15	
Feb.-Mar.	11.14	
Mar.-Apl.	11.13	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	12.09	+7
March-April	11.99	
April-May	11.93	+6
May-June	11.88	
June-July	11.80	+7
July-Aug.	11.73	+8
Aug.-Sept.	11.53	+11
Sept.-Oct.	11.45	
Oct.-Nov.	11.32	+16
Nov.-Dec.	11.24	
Dec.-Jan.	11.21	
Jan.-Feb.	11.19	+17
Feb.-Mar.	11.18	
March-April	11.17	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 21st.

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	22.05	+10
July	21.80	+15
Nov.	20.66	+10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.62	Unchanged.
" " Fully Good	9.80	
" " Fine	10.05	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	10.32	
" " " Fully Good	10.50	
" " " Fine	10.75	
" Brt. ach Good	11.54	
" " Fully Good	11.82	
" " Fine	11.90	
" Scinde Good	9 47	
" " Fully Good	9 65	
" " Fine	9.90	

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London Thursday, Mar. 15th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion'	53,886,000	Dec.	200,000
Public Deposits'	86,400,000	"	34,500,000
Other do.'	119,100,000	"	4,100,000
Govt. Securities	24,100,000	"	7,800,000
Other do.'	165,400,000	"	30,600,000
Notes and Gold'	34,200,000		No change.

THE BANK RESERVE is 17% of the Liabilities.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Mar. 14th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs.
29,000	were allotted to Calcutta		
57,000	" " to Bombay		86,000
"	" " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32		
" Bombay	at 1/4 5/32		
Min Rate Received	Calcutta 63%		above that rate in full.
	Bombay 63%		

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
3,26,000	were allotted to Calcutta		
12,05,000	" " to Bombay		15,33,000
"	" " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 1/4.		
" Bombay	at 1/4 1/4.		
Min Rate Received	Calcutta 63%		above that rate in full.
	Bombay 63%		

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
24,47,000	were allotted to Calcutta		
54,34,000	" " to Bombay		1,03,81,000
25,00,000	" " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32		
" Bombay	at 1/4 5/32		
Min, Rate Received	Calcutta 63%		above that rate in full.
	Bombay 63%		

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 1,20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week 1,20,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 14.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to Continent nil
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 17.50 unchanged.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 5/8.
Demand Bills 4.75.45.
Silver Commercial Bars 73 1/4.

New York, March 15.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans, 17.63 plus 13.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 5/8.
Demand Bills 4.75.45.
Silver Commercial Bars 73.

New York, March 16.

Day's Exports to Great Britain, 9,000.
Day's to Continent, 3,000.
Spot Cotton at New York, 17. 63 unchanged.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 9 5/8.
Demand Bills, 4.75.60.

NEW YORK, March 17.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans, 17.63 unchanged.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 9 5-8.
Demand Bills, 4.75.50.
Silver Commercial Bars, 73.

New York. Mar. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 10,000

Futures at New York May	18.86	+25
" " July	18.75	
Spot Cotton at New York	19.30	
Futures at New Orleans May	18.37	+28
" " July	18.40	+37

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	36
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian selling—Dull.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5% per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%..	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

London, Mar. 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Eastern selling steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	44½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	65
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

LONDON, March 16.

Bar Silver Spot, 35 7/8.
Closing Tone of silver:—Buyers steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent, since 18th January 1917.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 11/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/2.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2.
Interest 7 day market loans 4 3/8.
Consols 2½ per cent. £53-5-8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £44½ Nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £64½.
Government Securities 3 per cent £55¾.
On London at Paris Francs 27.80.
Silver Commercial Bars, 73.

LONDON, March 17.

Bar Silver Spot, 35 15/16.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st, 4 11/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st, 4½.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months, 5.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months, 5¼.
Closing Tone of silver, steady.
Interest day to day loans, 3½.
Interest 7 day market loans, 4 3/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent, since 18th January 1917.
Consols 2½ per cent., 53 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent, 44¼ nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan), 64¾.
Government Securities 3 per cent, 55¾.
Ex. on London at Paris, Francs27,80.

London, Mar. 17th.

Bar Silver Spot 35 15/16

London, Mar. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot 36 3/1

London, Mar 20th.

Bar Silver Spot 35 15/16

London, Mar. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot 35 7/8

THE MAILS.

LONDON, March 16.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 14th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86
4½% 1925—1945	£93½

London, Mar. 15th:

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£93½

LONDON, March 16.

War Loan 3½ per cent. 1925-1928 £86½.
War Loan 4½ per cent. 1925-1945 £93½.

LONDON, March 17.

War Loan 3½ per cent. 1925-1928, £86½.
War Loan 4½ per cent. 1925-1945, £93½.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Mar. 14th.

WHEAT. SOUTH AMERICAN.	
Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Afloat Paid.	79/
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian Feb.-March Value	82
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	70
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Sellers	100
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	97/6
Tone of Rapeseed:—More offering—Quiet.	
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-April Sellers	103
LINSEED.	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat Paid	109
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta March-April Buyers	10/8
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G. M B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Mar.-Apl. Nominal	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Mar.-Apl. Nominal	22/9
do. do. Karachi Mar.-Apl. Nominal	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl. Nominal	24/9
do. do. Bombay Mar.-Apl. Nominal	25
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apl. Nominal	25/1
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/2½ to 3/2½

(Delayed in transmission.)

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Mar. 14th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	64
" Mutton Tallow	Nominal
General Tone of Tallow Auction firm.	

London, Mar. 15th.

WHEAT. SOUTH AMERICAN.	
Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Afloat paid	79/9
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian Feb.-Mar. Value	82
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	70
SEEDS.	
Mar.-Apl. Sellers	100
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Sellers	97
Tone of Rapeseed:—More offering Quiet.	
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-Apl. Sellers	100
LINSEED.	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March April Buyers	107
Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April Buyers	108
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G.M.G. Nominal	£136—
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Mar.Apr1. Nominal	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay " " "	22/9
do. do. Karachi " " "	22/10
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta " "	24/9
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay " "	25
do. do. Karachi " "	25/1
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/2½

LONDON, March 16.

WHEAT. SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. 79/6 afloat paid.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Paid 82 Feb.-March.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley 70 afloat sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship 96 quoted March-April sellers.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship 109 March-April sellers.
Toria Rapeseed 98 quoted.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) £18-10-0 quoted March scarce.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £147.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £136½ Nominal.
Hard Spelter £42½ Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. and F. Calcutta 22/6 March-April nominal.
Raw Java C and F Bombay 22/9 March-April nominal.
Raw Java C and F Karachi 22/10 March-April nominal.
Fine White Java, C and F Calcutta 24/2 March-April nominal.
Fine White Java, C and F Bombay 25 March-April nominal.
Fine White Java C and F Karachi 25/1 March-April nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 3/2 March-April.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 3/2 1/2 April-June.

LONDON, March 17.

WHEAT (SOUTH AMERICAN).

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs., 79/6 afloat Paid.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 82 February-March Paid.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley 70 afloat sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship 100 March-April sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship 96 quoted March-April sellers.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, 109 March-April sellers.
Toria Rapeseed, 98 quoted March-April.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) £18 10 quoted March Hull scarce.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper, £147.
Standard Copper G. M. B., £136½ nominal.
Hard Spelter, 42½ nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. and F. Calcutta 22/6 March-April nominal.
Raw Java C. and F. Bombay, 22/9 March-April nominal.
Raw Java C. and F. Karachi 22/10 March-April nominal.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 24/9 March-April nominal.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 25 March-April nominal.
Fine White Java C. and F Karachi 25/1 March-April nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, 3/2 March-April.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 3 2½ April-June.

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (INDIA). LTD.

Bombay, Mar. 22nd.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	6	2	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	9	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	5	13	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3	4	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	4	7	6
Anchor Tins per pair	6	6	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	6	14	0
Anchor Cases per case	7	0	0
Shell Cases per case	7	13	0

(For Bombay Markets see page 13.)

INDIAN ATHLETES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am directed to draw the attention of the public through the medium of your paper to the following few lines. I hope you will kindly spare some space in your paper for the same.

It is a sad fact that the Olympic Games of Europe, according to the prevalent rules, do not admit Indian Athletes for competition though we, Indians, have excelled our Western brethren in many Athletic Games. Here, I am going to give you only one of the instance which go to prove our excellence in the Athletic world. In Europe a record was made by an European Champion, who at the Marathon race arranged at the stadium, in London in 1908, ran 26¼ miles in 3 hours, but at the end of the run he fell down fainting and dazed through exhaustion. Here, in India, Mr. Datar of Sangli, covered a distance of 27¼ miles in 3 hours 8 minutes in the Athletic tournaments held by the Deccan Gymkhana of Poona in March, 1915. Again, in January last, Mr. Husseni Madarkhindi and others ran a distance of 30 miles in the Athletic tournaments held at Jamkhindi in an incredulously short time,—the former requiring only 3 hours 16 minutes 45 seconds to cover that distance. It will be thus seen that Mr. Husseni is the only Champion in the world who ran such a long distance. Need we say, that we are proud of Messrs. Datar, Husseni and others for their extraordinary power of endurance? Mr. S. Mazumdar is trying to arrange for a running race at Allahabad at an early date, when Mr. Datar (we hope that the other Champions too will mostly come, but we are not as yet sure of their presence) has offered to run 25 *miles in 2½ hours and break the world's record* which stands to be 2 hours 36 minutes 54.4 seconds for the same distance. I do hope that those interested in the Indian Athletes will help us with whatever monetary assistance they can easily offer for the execution of the proposed race. All donations, however small, will be gratefully received by the Treasurers of the Students' Allahabad Sporting Club, Allahabad. For further enlightenment on this point please watch the next issue of the "Modern Review."—Yours, etc.,

VISHNU V. OKA,
for S. MUZUMDAR,
Hony. Insrtuctor and Secretary,
Physical Branch of the Allahabad Sporting Club, Allahabad.

Parsi Agiary Compound:
Dadar, Bombay: March, 1917.

PLATFORM COMFORTS AT KURLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

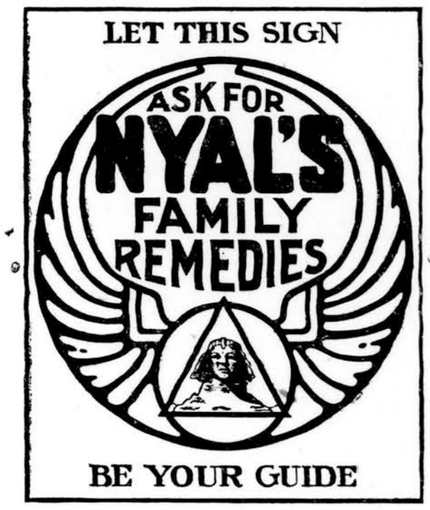
Sir,—The public must be knowing that in spite of the various letters appearing in your popular paper "re" the discomforts of the "Kurla Platforms" and the various complaints made to the Dy. Traffic Manager and others, we were told that nothing could be done in that matter for the present etc., etc. I am glad to note, however, that "The Angle of Vision" of our Ry. Co. seems to have changed as seen from the recent letter No. O. W. 341 of the 19th instant which runs as follows:—

"Ref. Your . . . We are now working at the Kurla Platforms with a view to their improvement."

I must thank the Dy Traffic Manager for his kindness. I hope that he will next turn his attention to the Dadar-Down-Local Platform, which is of the type of our "dear" Kurla Platforms, which are to be soon changed.—Yours, etc.,

VISHNU V. OKA.
Parsi Agiary Compound,
Dadar, 22nd March, 1917.

LET THIS SIGN



BE YOUR GUIDE

We beg to announce that we have just secured the agency for the celebrated **Nyal's Family Remedies** and we hold a large and complete stock to meet the demands of our clients.

NYAL'S FAMILY REMEDIES

You have a

RIGHT to KNOW

A whole lot about the nature and formula of the remedies you use for yourself and your family.

The day of the secret nostrum is past—the people are no longer fooled by extravagant and impossible claims made in misleading advertising.

Honest, open frankness is your due—there being nothing to conceal about Nyal's Family Remedies, we freely furnish full information.

You wouldn't think of eating food of which you knew nothing of the quality.

Then why use medicine regarding which neither you nor your druggist know anything.

Try Nyal's Remedies to-day. Good for all. Send for a free booklet "The Way to get Well."

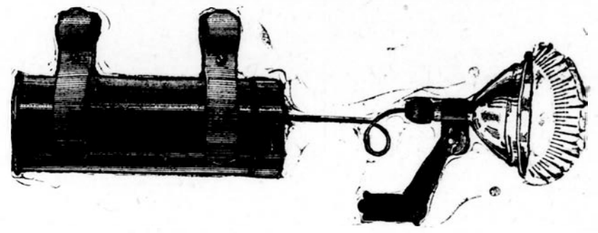
M. T. MADON & Co.,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

NYAL DEPOT.

ELECTRIC

THE NEWEST AND THE MOST EFFICIENT OF ALL BICYCLE LAMPS.



Price Rs. 10.
Better Quality Rs. 12.
Best Quality Rs. 15.
All Complete with one Dry Cell and Container.

Here is the Bicycle Lamp you have so anxiously been looking and waiting for. The Lamp without nuisance and trouble. Buy one, fix it on to your Cycle and forget all about Cycle Lamps and troubles attached to them.

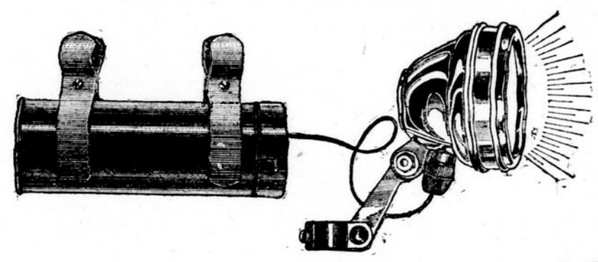
It will not go out in any weather or vibration and will not need a refil for a year at least. Just turn a switch and get a dazzling flood of light in front of you.

It needs no matches or oil and is abeolutely safe and smokeless and remains neat and clean always.

Its Battery gives a total of 50 hours light before getting exhausted and Costs Rs. 3 only. If you use your Cycle for half an hour every evening on an average, you are assured of at least one year's service at Rs. 3 only.

It is not worth investigation ?

MOTOR CYCLE LAMPS.



Price Complete with one Dry Cell and Metal Container .. .. .. Rs. 20.
Same with two Cells.. .. .. " 25.
One Dry Cell gives 50 hours light.
Two Dry Cells give double the light for 100 hours.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co., KARACHI.

Telegrams: "ELECTRIC KARACHI."
WE STOCK VARIOUS OTHER NOVELTIES: SEND FOR LIST.

ANNAPURNA COOKER
is a scientific and really useful article both for touring purposes and for family use. Write now for full information to—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near America-India Cinema,
Girgaum—BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Indo-Foreign Perfumery Stores,
Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

"PLAFENO"

PREVENTS AND CURES,
PLAGUE, AGUE, FEVER.
NO matter which.
Has saved thousands of lives.
Small size 4 ans; large Re. 1 each.

V. C. DASTUR & Co.
CHEMISTS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS

These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price.—1 rupee.)

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by

INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.

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Wagner Electric Co.'s Motors, Generators, Rectifiers, Transformers, Converters and Instruments are stocked by

INDO-AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
Importers of Machinery,
Servants of India Society Home,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 23.

The market at Colaba ruled steady.

M. G. Good Broach opened at Rs. 395/8 and closed practically unchanged.

Some business is reported in Fine Bengal March and May.

Ready Cotton is no moderate demand.

Quotations:—

M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 395/8.

M. G. Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 293/8.

M. G. K/Akola at Rs. 367.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 23rd.

Description.		Mar 1917	April 1917	May 1917	Spot Cotton
		Delivery			
Broach,	Good M G	396	..	..	..
Broach,	Fine M G	407	402	400	400/08
Bengal,	F G. M G	292	..	..	290/90
Bengal,	Fine M G	302	..	306	290/00
Bengal,	Superfin M G	..	..	..	305/15
Rajputana,	Fine M G	..	..	..	295/05
Sind Paksho,	F.ne M G	305	..	..	295/05
Kham. Akola	Fine M G	368	..	372	345/65
Ellich/Amraoti	Fine M G	..	..	..	345/65
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G	..	..	..	355/78
Yeotmal,	Fine M G.	..	..	..	365/78
Nagpore,	Fine M G.	..	..	..	375/85
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G M.	..	..	..	377/87
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	354	..	..	320/40
Khandeish,	F.G, M,G,	325	..	..	300/20
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G, M,G,	..	..	..	318/20
Jalna	F.G, M,G,	..	..	..	335/45
Indore,	F.G, M,G,	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G, M,G,	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G, M,G,	..	..	..	390/00
Mathia,	Fine M,G,	..	..	..	340/50
Mathia,	F.G, M,G,	..	..	..	325/35
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta,	Good M G	427	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good M G	400	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good H G	399	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 23rd March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good Delivery
Bengals (M G)	314	304	294	.. Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	301	293	.. 25th Mar. 17
Seinde-Punjab (M G)	318	308	298	.. Ready
	..	303	295	.. 24th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	359	329	.. Ready
	..	357	327	.. 25th Mar. 17
	..	..	..	.. Ready
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	354	.. Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	374	.. Ready
Nandid Good	..	..	..	.. Ready
(Fair-Staple)	..	..	423	.. Ready
Akola Khamg	..	367	347	.. Ready &
Karanja (M G)	..	..	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	364	344	.. Ready & .. 25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	369	354	.. Ready & .. 25th Mar. 17
	..	373	358	.. Ready & .. 25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M G)	..	..	..	.. Ready
Nagpore	..	384	372	.. Ready &
Kamptl (M G)	..	..	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	384	372	.. Ready & .. 25th Mar. 17
	..	410	404	.. Ready
	..	406	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
Broach (M G)	..	..	..	.. Ready
	..	400	..	398 1/25th Apr. 17
Wadhwan (M G)	..	417	402	.. Ready
(H G.)	..	417	392	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	352	342	.. Ready
	..	347	337	.. Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	403 May June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	406 May June 17
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	405 May June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	395 May June 17
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	418 May June 17
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	420 May June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 23rd—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	45 0 0	6 7 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 7 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore'	6 2 0	6 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 8 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85, 15	45 0 0	8 12 0
Gajar 75 25	43 0 0	8 8 0
Gajar 50 50	41 8 0	8 4 0
Black	38 0 0	7 14 0
Popyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	4 2 0	4 6 0

K H KABBUR & Co.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.

DEALERS IN

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OF STANDARD QUALITY.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

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WONDERFUL FORETELLING

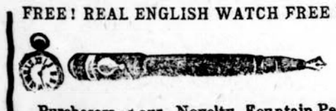
State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, along with your place of birth, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only, foreign 2 Shillings.

Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!



Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free.

Price, Rs. 2-14

MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,

China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

Jawa	..	..	..	..	34 0 0	5 0 0
Arandi	..	..	..	..	36 8 0	.. ..
Forward					Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	..	..	..		6 3 3	
Linseed May	..	..	..		9 1 0	
Linseed Sept.	..	..	..		9 12 0	(Nominal)

BULLION.

Silver underwent violent fluctuations during the week and a large business was put through. The China exchanges have also fluctuated widely and the local market moved more in sympathy with them than with London rates, as telegrams have been considerably delayed. The local stock is 2,200 bars and the average daily offtake, mostly country bars, is about 30 bars.

Gold has been in fair demand and sovereigns have been placed upto Rs. 16 1 but they are quiet now at Rs. 16. The sale of Government Gold is continued and in this connection it may be appropriate to suggest that the gold should be sold at the same rate and on similar conditions as in Bombay, at the various up-country branches of the Presidency Bank, so that the sales may be more rapid and that the bonafide buyer would get it cheaper and quicker. It would also be very advisable to sell the gold up-country in exchange for silver rupees, which are quite plentiful there owing to the present high prices for cotton and other crops and it would certainly further the object for which gold is now being sold. At the close the silver market is steady.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 16-1.
Silver Rupee Ex-duty 87-4
Silver 1 Sett (March) 87-10.
Silver 2 Sett (May) 87-9.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged and Banks are buying Bills of national importance only for the most part against cover. There is still a fair amount of bills to be negotiated.

Money continues plentiful in the market and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of interest to 6 per cent. The cash balance of the Bank has also increased and it will help Bombay investors to subscribe largely to the great War Loan.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank D. Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 188.
3 Months Sight Francs 194½.
30 days Sight Hongkong Re. 165½.
30 days Sight Shanghai Rs. 242.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 151½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is steady at 67. The War Loan has being going on well, and before long it is hoped Bombay will have subscribed its full share and will top the All-India list.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

There was a great activity in the share market during the week and a good rise in the prices of cotton mill shares. The large operators have displayed great activity with the result that the market is excited and buoyant. The chief idea prevalent in favour of the rise is that large exports from Bombay of piecegoods will be made to Basra (for Bagdad) and other African ports; while such may be the case, it must be fully realised that freight to Basra, which was about Rs. 28 a ton a couple of months back is now very scarce at about Rs. 80 a ton. Besided the exchange difficulties are also very great so also the shortage of coal and stores.

All these are the deterrent factors against a big rise. The market for other industrial shares was in sympathy, well maintained and a comparatively limited business transpired.

The market for Mill shares opened steady but closed quiet due to speculators selling.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,500 to 1,485, Nagpurs from 2,340 to 2,315, Madhawjis from 1,675 to 1,660, Crescents from 222½ to 220, Currimbhoys from 325 to 320, Fazulbhoys from 702/8 to 695, Indian Bleaching from 295 to 290, Indore-Malwa from 445 to 437/8 Swadeshis from 1,775 to 1,760, Simplex from 622/8 to 612/8, Bombay United were quiet at 740 and Centuries at 305, Pearls were quiet at 495, Finlay at 282/8, New Grates at 185.

Tata Iron and Steel ordys were quiet at 295 and Defds at 910, Katni ordys were quoted at 250 and Defds at 890.

Shivrajpurs were placed between 44/8 and 43/8, Central India Mining from 58 to 58/8.

Alcock declined to 815, Bombay-Burmas to 935.

Bombay Trams were quiet at 317/8, Bombay Steam ordys at 269/8.

Amongst Railway shares Sialkotes were quoted at 97, Central Provinces at 97, Tanti Valleys at 580 and Upper Sind Lights at 94. Amritsar Pattis were quoted at 196. There was a slight demand for Railway shares.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market throughout the past week has been generally dull and quiet, and the total sales for all outlets have been quite unimportant. The experience of sellers of cloth has been generally discouraging, as the demand is absent. In White Goods rupee rates have eased off without attracting buyers. In Grey goods the position is rather steady, as stocks of *Lancashire cloths are not heavy*, and fresh shipments are expected to be on a small scale. The increase in the stocks at the Warehouses of baled goods is probably due to heavy arrivals of Pepperell Drills and Japanese cloths. Prints and Coloured goods command a good deal of attention from bona-fide buyers and fair sales have been effected. Fancy cloth are also selling at good prices.

There has been a sharp advance in the values of the raw material. Mid-American Spot cotton in Liverpool has touched 12½d. and *Egyptian Spot* is quoted at 23.35d. The marine insurance for war risks has now gone up to three (guineas) per cent. With regard to fresh business buyers do not seem to get any further than asking for quotations. Very high prices are required by shippers and the delivery time offered by them is also distant. It should be borne in mind that there have been big advances in the cost of production, which have been of gradual growth and are still increasing as the War prolongs. Considerable delay has been experienced in getting goods round from finishers and bleachers, and it is reported that a number of merchants and shippers have petitioned the Board of Trade on the matter. Some makers are getting behind contract time with deliveries. However, in certain descriptions of Dhooties and Jaconets order lists continue to run down and pretty early delivery can be had. The outlook at the present time *is more unsettled than at any period since* the beginning of the War, and it is realised that many things may happen during the next few months. Many people in the market are ready to express their views as to the *prospects, but comparatively few are prepared* to back their opinions. Dealers believe we are thirty-two months nearer to peace than since August 1914, and they are thinking in a serious manner as to what will occur *when peace comes as it must, but on this* point they have reached as yet no decided conclusion.

GREYS.

There has been practically no change in values of Grey Shirtings, and in spite of the poor demand, sellers have remained firm. Grey Jaconets have shewn an improvement of one anna per piece all round. An easier tendency has been noticeable in Grey Drills, which have declined in values. Owing to the competition of local mills, Lancashire will have to keep its place in the weaving and spinning trade by stimulating the demand for the better and more elaborate classes of goods.

WHITES.

An easier tone has been experienced in White Nainsooks, rupee rates of some cloths having declined by one to two annas per piece. Nervous holders have been overanxious to part with their goods whenever a setback occurs, which causes a further depression in the market. In White Mulls the position has been steady, with a little improvement in some styles that are in short supply. 40 inches by 18 yds. Mulls, under a well-known mark, have advanced in values by five annas per piece. There has been scarcity of 55 inches Sachrilla Heading Mulls which fetch good value owing to better demand. Green end Mulls in 27 inches have been in better request for the up-country markets.

The Cloth markets were closed yesterday on account of the *Amras* day.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Farl"No. 2000		39×37½/8	.. 8 8 0
" " 100003		45×37½/8	.. 9 12 0
Fleming's No. 1205 ..		48×38	.. 10 4 0
Ritchie's No. 1566 ..		33×37/37½	.. ..
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5		39×38½	.. 11 4 0
" "BBB" ..		38×38½	.. 12 4 0
Grey Jaconets—			
Ralli's No. 18 ..		45×22½	.. 5 9 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Drazon" ..		29×40	.. 16 10 6
Ralli's 'Musjid,' No. 425		26×40	.. 9 12 0
White Shirtings—			
Llepman's No. 1500 ..		32×42	.. 15 6 0
H. B. T. C. 40000" ..		36×40	.. 18 8 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9000 ..		27×18	.. 3 5 0
" No. 30620 T. B..		38×22	.. 4 12 0
Graham's Nos 88/8888.		28×18	.. 3 8 0
" " 50000 ..		34×18	.. 4 7 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.		38×22	.. 5 2 6
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520		26×18	.. 3 0 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600 ..		41", 46", 51"×19	6 2 0
" No. 6000 ..		56×19	.. 6 14 6
" 88 ..		58×20	.. 5 13 0
" 818 ..		39×20	.. 6 2 0
Ritchie's No 975 ..		50×18	.. 5 10 0
" " 615 ..		"	.. 5 4 0
" " 66999 ..		40×18	.. 4 8 0
" " 1160 ..		27×18	.. 3 1 0
Fleming's No. 8080 ..		..	.. 2 15 0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has remained steady. There has been some improvement in the inquiry which has resulted in sales at fair rates. Clearances have been satisfactory. Some scarcity has been felt in a few styles which command good values. Forward business is at a standstill at present.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

WATER TWIST GREY—		Rs. a. p.
30s. "Queen" Ticket ..	Per lb.	.. 3 6
30s. Ordinary qualities ..	..	.. 1 1 0
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket ..	..	.. 1 5 6
40s. Ordinary qualities ..	..	.. 1 3 0

LIABILITY TO PAY THE INCREASED DUTY

With reference to the increase of 4 per cent. in customs import duty on cotton piece-goods, the Committee o the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association has consulted their solicitors Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal on the question of the liability thereof who have advised them as follows, and a circular to that effect has been issued to the members for their guidance:—

"As to whether the seller or the purchaser of piece-goods imported into Bombay is liable to pay the increased customs duty, Section 10 of the Indian Tariff Act 8 of 1894 provides that if after the making of any contract for the sale of any article on which any duty of customs or excise is imposed or increased and if no stipulation as to payment of duty has been made at the time the contract was entered into, and where the seller pays the increased duty, the seller may add so much to the contract price as will be equivalent to the increase of duty and he shall be entitled to be paid and to sue for and recover such addition. It seems clear therefore that the liability is on the purchaser. The aforesaid Section 10 was considered in the case of *Tricumlal vs. Kalidas reported in* Indian Law Reports 21 Bombay Page 628, and it was held that the seller could call on the purchaser to pay the duty paid, i.e., he could add so much to the contract price as would be equivalent to the duty he had actually paid. The purchaser has no sight to cancel the contract on the ground of the increase in the duty and if he does so the seller can sue him for damages of breach of contract."

SUGAR.

March 23.

We have no change to report in our market which ruled quiet throughout the week with moderate demand and prices remain unaltered. The s.s. Bahadur has arrived reporting movement of ships with 30,000 bags of Java Sugar out of which a big lot has been sold for transhipment to Persian Gulf and Zanzibar at 24s. 11d. to 25s. Free Bombay Harbour. The demand for China Crystals has been stopped and prices for same have been reduced by eight annas per cwt. Forward business is quite at a standstill. Home markets also remain quiet with nothing doing. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 20-8-0 equal 24s. 10d. F. B. Harbour. *Stocks 160,000 bags.*

Brown Rs. 18-12-0 equal 22s. 8d. F. B. Harbour. Stocks 50,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 19-12-0 *equal 23s, 9d.* F. B. Harbour. Stocks 27,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 20-0-0 to 20-6-0 F. B. Harbour. Stock 80,000 bags.

Formosan Rs. 20-13-0 F. B. Harbour. Stocks 20,000 bags.

Japan Y. W. and S. F. Rs. 21-3-0 F. B. Harbour. Stocks 12,000 bags.

THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM GROUP OF MILLS.

The annual general meetings of the group of mills under the management of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., were held yesterday at the offices of the Company, when the Directors' reports were passed and the recommendations adopted.

The following dividends were sanctioned for each of the mills:—Crescent mills Rs. 12 for the second half (making Rs. 20 for the whole) year; Currimbhoy mills Rs. 20 (or 14 per cent for the year); Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works Ltd., Rs. 15 (or 27½ per cent for the year); Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd. Rs. 30 (or 22 per cent for the year), The Pearl Mills Ltd., Rs. 20 (or 14 per cent for the year.) In the case of Ebrahimbhoy *Pabeny Mills Company there was a debit* balance of Rs. 70,621-7-3 which was carried forward to next year's account.

It is notified for general information that the import into British India of aluminium *and manufactures of aluminium on private account* has been prohibited with effect from the 24th March 1917.

The Government of India have now decided that the rules requiring all bills of lading to be on board will not be enforced in the case of cargo for Aden carried on ships proceeding direct from India to Aden with ordinary trade cargo.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	320
Alliance Bk. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	335
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8%	73
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,400
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July .	15%	1,500
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	76
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,270
Central Bk. Rs. 85..	50	..	5%	77
Central Co-op., Bk..	50	..	6%	35
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	37
	100	do.	Nil.	33
EXCHANGE BKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£60
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	5%	62
Mercantile Bk. { £ 12½ A / 12½ B	25	..	10%	£23
	25	..	10%	£22½
Hongkong & Shang..	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	$80
National Bank £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	875
Bhimani Cotton ..	100	..	3	295
Bombay Cotton ..	500	Nil.	..	290
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar. Sept.	25	920
Bombay United ..	250	..	25	740
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	305
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	90	2 320
Central India P ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	X.D. 437½
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Colaba Land& Mill ..	700	..	55	1 200
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50	525
Crescent	100	do.	8	220
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	322-8
David	250	do.	15	452-8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	10	185
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	25	850
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	695
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1.200
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	282-8
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	285
Globe	100	..	Nil.	nom. 80
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	525
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing ..	100	do.	12½	290
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	20	400
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	6a	800
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	437-8
Jamabad	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	395
Kastu rchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	25	1,100
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,135
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,800
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	10	700
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug	100	1 335
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	Apl.-Sept.	55	1,645
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	80	1,700
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept	Nil.	1,500
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	40	2.300
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct..	20	nom. 530
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	185
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	850
Pearl	250	..	15	495
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	165
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July .	Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Sassoon Sp'g ..	500	April	Nil.	340
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5 200
Sir Shapurji Broacha	Rs.100	..	Nil.	89
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	X.D. 617-8
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	X.D. 1487-8
Sun	100	May-Nov.	5	25
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	295
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,760
Tata Mill .. { O. / P.	500	400	..	525
	500	400	5½	370
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,460
Union	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O. / P.	500	..	35	400
	500	..	7½	630
Western India ..	1,000	..	25	X. D. 370
Mysore Spinning ..	..	250 Feb.-Aug.	5%	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	100
Amritsar Pathi ..	100	do.	8%	125
Ahmedabad Prantij ..	500	do.	7%	530
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par 500
*Central Provinces ..	100	Jan.-July	4½	97
*Dhond—Baramati ..	100	do.	4½%	86
Gujarat	100	Jan.-June	5%	88
Hoshirpur Doab ..	100	do.	4%	114
Mandra Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	80
Pachora Jamer Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	82
Sara Sirajganj ..	100	May-Nov.	4%	90
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	97
*Sind Light ..	100	July-Dec.	7%	115
Tapti Valley ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	530
Upper Sind Light ..	100	Jan.-July	5%	101

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	350
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	8	100
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	145
Fort	275	Nov.	20	800
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	120
Harvey and Sabapat ..	500	July	40	800
Hindustan P. & M..	250	..	..	140
Hingolee	100	Sept.	8	45
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	6½	140
Jumna Ging & P. Co	1,000	..	7½	640
Kurrachee Press ..	500	Jan.	8%	505
Khatgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	830
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Makuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.. ..	250	Aug	15	220
New East India ..	1,000	Sept	40	1 000
New Mofussil Co.. ..	400	Nov.	50	755
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	480
New Prince of Wales ..	500	do.	40	700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co., Ld	500	Sept.	30	480
Vardwan, G.P.	150	..	..	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50		815
All-India U. Co. Rs. 20	100	August.	Rs. 1		4
Bamankua	5	..	Rs. 2		6
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	8		96
Badham Pile ..	70	June ..	8	X-D	86
Baroda Trans Co.. ..	100	..	Nil.		45
Brick and Tile ..	30	..	..		100
Fri. Burma Pat ..	6	Mar.-Oct.	5½		5
Bombay Burma ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15H.T.		935
B. Electric S. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%		175
& T. { O	£10	..	7%		317-8
	40	..	Rs. 2		28
Bombay Ice. ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	100		1 540
Bombay Flour ..	400	..	25		380
Bo. Land& Building ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½		262-8
Bombay Steam { O	250	Feb.-Oct. ..	6%	X-D	375
Navigation Co. { P	10	New Co. ..	Nil.		19-8
Bundi Cement Co.. ..	10	April	2		56
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	500	Dec.-Jan..	25		320
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	200	Sept.	5		120
Delhi Flour. ..	500	..	42%		385
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	£1	Nil.	Nil.		18
The Eastern { O ..	Exh.	Nil.	Nil.		35
Chemical Co. { Deb.	250	..	Nil.		345
Indian Cement Co.	100	..	Rs. 3	X. D.	250
Ratnl Cement { O	40	..	Nil.	X. D.	815
{ P ..	100	..	7%		15
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	6½%		105
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { O. { Old 10 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July .	7%		80
	100	Dec.-July	7%		215
{ P. 150	250	March.	7%		100
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July .	15		55
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld	50	Oct.	10%		105
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	July	Rs. 16		100
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.		280
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	15		200
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15		80
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	4%	nom.	65
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%		
O. Govt., 8. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%		450
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 5		21½
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	11½		700
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Rs. 1	X.D.	43-8
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	nom.	55
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6		100
Tata Iron Steel {	75	Sept.	15%	X.D.	240
Co. .. {	30	Sept.	185%	X.D.	915
	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%		100
Tata Hydro Elec.	1,000	Jan.	5%	X.D.	1100
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	"	920
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. ..	1,000	April Oct	5½%	5½	prem 200
Thacker & Co. ..	5	May	20%		180
Telephone Co. ..	50	..	Rs. 5		

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about which a rider says as under:—Please note that this party even to-day is using the machine though more than six years in constant use. It must be understood that it is an English made machine and not any cheap machine under fictitious name.

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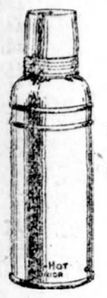

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YEAR OF MAXIMUM EFFORT.

GERMAN DESPERATION

ENEMY'S NEW DIVISIONS.

No one can doubt, writes Colonel Repington, the Military Correspondent of "The Times," that the belligerents intend to continue the fighting this year with the utmost energy both by sea and land. The increasing economic pressure upon the enemy, on the one side, and the effects of the submarine campaign upon our maritime commerce on the other, supply the incentive for a maximum effort.

The Germans began their preparations for the campaign of 1917 very early and very thoroughly. They swept up all the labour that they could find in Poland, Belgium, and the occupied districts of France, and followed this later by their Auxiliary Service Law, which was in full operation by November. By these means they were enabled to set free for service in the Army a great number of men previously employed in essential national industries, and thereby to build up again their recruiting reserve which was rapidly diminishing.

Marshal von Hindenburg was thus able to promise himself for the coming campaign the strategic reserve needed for continuing the campaign with vigour, and the indications are that we shall soon see an outburst of furious activity on sea and land with the object of forcing a peace before exhaustion compels Germany to lay down her arms.

REGROUPING METHOD.

What may this actually mean in terms of German divisions? Early in the autumn of last year some 27 new divisions had been raised by the withdrawal of three battalions from certain divisions and by their regrouping in new divisions, each of nine battalions, with new or captured artillery.

In order to be on the safe side we assume that the 1916 German practice has been continued up to the limits imposed, first, by the supply of men and, secondly by that of guns and ammunition. These limits are not exactly known, but if we assume that the system has been generalised and has been applied to some 170 German divisions, it would produce 510 battalions of infantry, which might enable 56 fresh divisions to be formed if the artillery could be found for them.

In short, the 27 new divisions known to have existed when Rumania was attacked may by now have grown to 56, and in this case if the Germans concentrate in the west, as they appear to be doing, we shall have a considerable packet in our hands.

We must allow that the 128 to 130 German divisions in the west in November last may be reinforced by the available balance from Rumania, say, 10 divisions in all and by some 20 divisions of new formation, making up a potential force of 166 divisions or thereabouts. These German divisions do not appear to possess their old efficiency or moral, and their armament will probably remain inferior to our own.

When and where they will be used, whether in an over-sea attack upon us at home in conjunction with the German Navy and all its subordinate machinery, or whether in a great effort on the Belgian, British, or French front on the Belgian, German Higher Command, which may, after all, have no higher ideal than to continue the stonewalling tactics of the past year, though this seems unlikely. It seems to be evident, in any case, that the Germans are massing in the west whether for offensive or defensive purposes, and in default of authoritative information it is safest to credit them provisionally with the full profits of their arrangements and their sacrifices.

EFFORT TO SNATCH VICTORY.

The coming German effort against us in the West may be the last and the greatest effort to snatch victory from Fate, and if it be true that the internal conditions of Germany positively preclude a long continuance of hostilities, it obviously will not matter much whether drafts are available for a long period ahead or not. Anything kept back may be regarded as so much strength wasted, and we must anticipate the strategy and tactics, on sea and land, suited to a position which tends to become desperate.

In this connection we must never forget the theory of the General Staff officially expounded by Von Schellendorff—namely, that "in certain circumstances the advantage of gaining the command in some portion of the sea, at least for a time, and thereby making possible the transport of troops by sea, may justify the loss of our own fleet." (The Duties of the General Staff, 4th Edition, p. 551.) We must expect a Napoleonic use of the German Navy now that Hindenburg has charge of its fortunes, and in spite of all temptations and all gibes we must maintain a strong home defence force, as we did in all the great crises of our history from the Elizabethan period downwards.

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SIR CHARLES SWANN.

30 YEARS OF LIBERALISM:

INDIA—THE OBJECT OF HIS SPECIAL SOLICITUDE.

Tribute to the long public and political services of Sir Charles E. Swann, M.P., to Manchester was paid on February 13, when his portrait in oils—the work of a refugee Belgian artist, Josef Janssens de Varebeke—was presented to the Reform Club. The commission for the painting was given by a committee of subscribers, and the portrait was in duplicate, in order that one might be reserved for Sir Charles. The presentation of the other to the Club was made by Sir Arthur Haworth on behalf of Sir Charles. The state of Sir Charles's health prevented him from leaving London, and he was not present at the ceremony.

Sir Alexander Porter, who presided, said that Sir Charles Swann had been prominent in Manchester Liberalism as long as most of them remembered, for before he entered Parliament he was a most active member of the Comittee of the old Liberal Federation. Besides being a champion of the interests of his native city, he was a supporter of every good cause. Although they were glad to have his portrait on the wall of the Club, they would be still greater pleased if they could have for many years the living presence of Sir Charles in their midst. (Hear, hear.). Sir Charles was ever an optimist, and in these dark times he served as a good tonic to them.

INDIA AND IRELAND.

Sir Arthur Haworth, in presenting the portrait, said that when Sir Charles completed his thirty years of unbroken service as a representative of Manchester in the House of Commons many people besides those in North Manchester, his own constituency, thought the occasion should not pass without recognition. Sir Charles was no champion of causes merely because they were popular. The cause of India, for example, had never been very popular in the Houses of Parliament, but one of the first things he did was to make the natives of India the object of his special solicitude, and to try to interest others in their welfare. Year in and year out, also, he had been a devoted champion of the rights of our follow-subjects in Ireland. (Hear, hear.). The portrait was a real work of art, and the fact that it was painted by a Belgian refugee would ever be a reminder of the days when this country gave such a hearty and helpful reception to a people in misfortune. (Hear, hear).

Sir Edward Donner, who was introduced as having been Sir Charles's chairman during his first successful election, said he should never forget the enthusiasm and goodwill Sir Charles inspired throughout North Manchester. What appealed to people most, however, was his transparent sincerity and honesty. (Hear, hear). No one would ever know all the good and kindly work he had done among the people of North Manchester, irrespective of whether they were of his way of thinking or not. (Hear, hear).

Mr. J. R. Lancashire—described as "for many years Sir Charles's right-hand man in North Manchester"—related how Sir Charles was induced to take an important position in Manchester Liberalism as long as 1874.

Mr. J. A. Morris, president of the Club, in accepting the portrait, spoke of Sir Charles as a real friend whom they all loved and respected, and as one who, never daunted nor discouraged kept the flag of Liberalism and Radicalism waving. Some Liberals seemed to think to-day that Liberalism was dead, and that the gospel of hate had ousted the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity; but, personally, he believed that Liberalism would rise above all the dreadful surroundings of the present time, and that out of this carnage there would issue a better, brighter, and nobler world. (Cheers).

THE STRAIN OF WAR.

Lord Sheffield said that in times like these Liberals ought always to exercise a very wide charity and breadth of view, and not be severe on those who, if they held a conviction of righteousness, and justice, did not always agree with them in the application. This war had subjected them to a great strain, and they all felt that the active agitation of some of their principles had to be held a little in abeyance, because a struggle of such a vital character demanded their first attention. (Hear, hear). But they would make a grave mistake if they did not keep alive those old Liberal convictions which would need some fighting for when the strain of war was passed. He did not want any man to be less strenuous in supporting the Government which was for the moment in charge of the affairs of the country, but they must not let themselves be swept off their feet, nor should they forget that apart from winning the war they had a greater battle to fight—that of justice and freedom for all the world and all generations. (Hear, hear). On the question of hospitality to refugees he felt strongly, for at this moment there were some refugees experiencing a very dangerous and oppressive time in this country. There was the threat that Russian refugees should be ordered to go back and fight in Russia, or be enrolled in our own armies without legal obligation. We had seen Russian refugees taken by force out of neutral ships, but within our jurisdiction, and charged with offences against our laws. It would be a sad day when we ceased to consider our sacred obligations to refugees. (Hear, hear).

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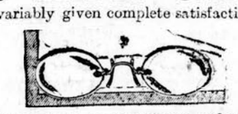

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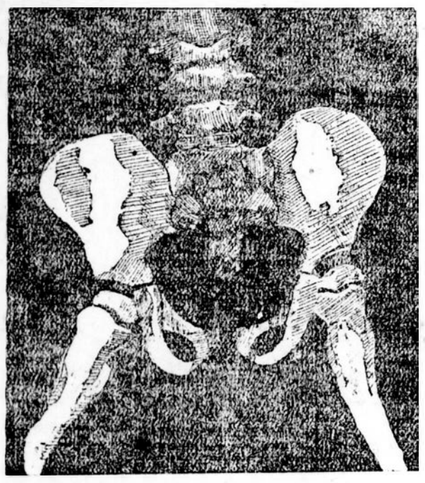

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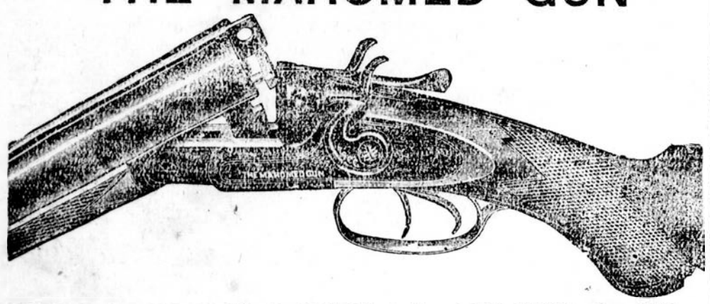

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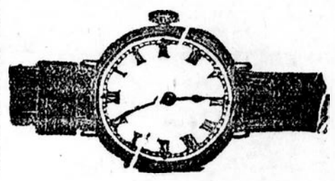

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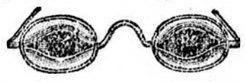

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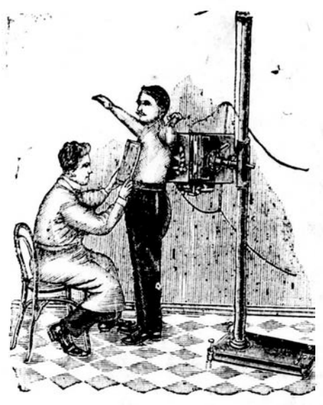

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